

Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 25.

VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1897.

NO. 120.

NEW NOVELTIES.

Some pretty things in

Jubilee Brooches, Stick Pins and Medals

And a lot more fine Leather Belts, Sterling Silver Mounted Jubilee Buckles.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co. (JEWELLERS, 47 GOVERNMENT STREET.)

A Money-Saving Week.

Great Chances afforded this week, as the Clearance Sale continues. Many new and starting lines sacrificed every day to reduce stock—the object of the sale. Money saved by reading these announcements.

50 Blouses, \$1.25 to \$1.75, at 50c.
200 pairs Corsets, \$1.25, at 75c.
20c White Muslins at 10c.
40c English Union Shirtings, (2 pieces) 15 cents a yard.
Double-fold Percale Draperies, 50c, at 25c a yard.
50-inch Table Linens, standard patterns, 20c a yard.
25c Japanese Art Draperies, 10c.
5 pieces Check Suits, quite new, were 35c, now 15c.
Yard-wide Flannellettes at 5c are all gone.

The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

A Side Bet and a Straight Tip



That the RACE for our snipe is a FREE FOR ALL. We MATCH ALL COMERS in our class, best 2 in 3, or 1 and repeat. No HANDICAP IF you are at the SCRAP and GET OFF at the drop of our flag. We do not JOCKEY, but cut the curves close and set the pace for all. Keep bright eyes on our TRACK, for we are the Murphy. Drop in four.

Hudson's Bay Hungarian . . . \$1.25
Snowflake . . . 1.20
Arbuckle's Coffee . . . 20
1-lb. Pails Coffee . . . 25
Jubilee Pails Coffee . . . 35

Souvenir Spoon in every can.

Peaches, Apricots and Plums by Every Steamer.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

CARPETS...

BRUSSELS...
Crossley's VELVETS...
TAPESTRIES.

With Hearty Rugs to Match.

Amminster and Wilton Carpets in Beautiful Designs. A Big Line of Ingrain Carpets—5 or 6 different grades.

WEILER BROS.

...FOR...

SEAGRAM'S WHISKEY

THE SOLE AGENTS ARE

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Wharf St.

LADIES!

A fine line of A SHEARS and SCISSORS on hand, also some splendid Table Cutlery, Carvers, Electro-plated Forks and Spoons of the best make.

78 GOVERNMENT ST.

AT FOX'S.

J. PIERCY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

Miners' Outfits

A SPECIALTY.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Woolen and Eign Wrenches, in strong cases, from \$5

S. A. STODDART,

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller

94 YATES STREET.

Clean Watches thoroughly for 75c. New Main Spring, 75c. Balance and Pallet Shaft, \$1.25. Guarantee all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years.

The only way to break company with poor tea is for you to do the Breaking by Drinking Delicious

TAMILKANDE TEA

Lead Packets Only.

NEVER IN BULK.

ALL GROCERS.

SIMON LEISER & CO., AGENTS, VICTORIA. Is moderate in price and of delicious quality.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!—We can't all go to the Condyne, but we make the tools to get the gold; come and get your outfit direct from the manufacturer; miners' and prospectors' picks, wholesale and retail. Also stonecutters' tools, at Morrison's Blacksmith Shop, 95 Wharf street.

FOR SALE—Farm near Cowichan Station; 100 acres; house and three sheds; cost \$1,000; will be sold for \$400. A. W. MOHR & CO., 39 Government street.

WANTED—An energetic canvasser or sub-agent for a fire insurance company. A. W. MOHR & CO., 39 Government street.

SITUATION WANTED—By young Englishman, at light work in private house or hotel. Address A. L. Times office. 1/22-31

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS TO LET—In good location; easy terms; bedroom and use of dining room and kitchen. Apply 67 Fort St. J22-24

HOLDERS OF property in Port Angeles, are requested to meet in room 2 Williams Building, 28 Broad St., on Saturday evening, 24th July, at 8 o'clock. Important business.

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER shipment of Wright & Ditson's Tennis goods, at J. Baras's & Co., 119 Government St. Have you seen the fisherman's sun hat?

FOR SALE—Fresh broken soda biscuits, at 57-59 Fort St. M. R. Smith & Co.

SITUATION WANTED by young woman as chambermaid, or at general house work. Address, "Annie," Times Office.

MRS. HEALY, nurse, has removed from 146 Fort St., to 71 Blanchard St., northeast corner of Blanchard and Johnson Sts.

YOUNG MAN WANTS comfortable home in private family, price under \$5 per week. Address, "B. W.," Times Office.

WANTED—At once fifty more women to work in the canneries, wages from \$1.25 to \$3.00 per day. Apply, 132 Chatham street.

FOR SALE—A splendid building lots on Moss street, between Richardson street and Fairfield Road; also 1 lot opposite Jubilee Hospital; will be sold at a great bargain. Address "T. W.," Times Office.

\$5.00—No. 1 double screened household coal, per ton of 2,000 pounds, delivered to any part of the city. Hall, Gosnell & Co., 100 Government street. Telephone call No. 52.

TO BUILDERS—Doors and sashes at bed-rock prices. J. W. Mellor, Fort St. J20-21

MELLOR'S bath tub enamel is the only reliable enamel for baths; new designs in wall papers. Mellor, Fort street, above Douglas.

LINSEED OIL—Guaranteed pure English oil, at 65c per gallon, in 4 gallon lots; pure lead, 50 per 100 lbs. No. 1 Elephant, \$5.50 per 100 lbs. J. W. Mellor, Fort St.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners I intend to apply for the transfer of the license now held by me of the Bee Hive Saloon, situate at the corner of Broad and Fort streets, to Luke Gray and Thomas Douley.

PATRICK BURKE. Victoria, July 22, 1897.

P. J. DAVIES,

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
COMMISSION MERCHANT

81 Johnson St., Victoria.

VICTORIA LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The open tournament will be held on Monday, 2nd August, 1897, and following days.

PROGRAMME.
Gentlemen's Singles—Championship of B. C.
Gentlemen's Doubles.
Ladies' Singles—Championship of B. C.
Ladies' Doubles.
Mixed Doubles.

First and Second Prizes in all events. Entries must be sent in to the Hon. Secretary on or before Tuesday, 27th July, 1897. The Club Handicap will commence Monday, 28th July. Gentlemen's Singles and Mixed Doubles, entrance fee, \$1 per player and \$2 for each pair. The entries for Handicap will close Friday, 23rd July, at 5 p.m.

Grounds: Belcher street. Admission to open tournament, \$1.50 for the week, or 50 cents a day; children half price.

J. FORTESQUE POULKEN, Hon. Sec. V.L.T.C., Victoria, B.C.

ANOTHER LE ROI DIVIDEND.

The Second Dividend of Like Amount Paid This Month.

Spokane, July 21.—The Le Roi Mining Company last night declared a dividend of \$25,000. This is the second dividend of like amount paid this month. It is thought the company will declare still another before the end of the month.

—A meeting of the board of school trustees will be held to-morrow evening in the secretary's office.

WHAT WAR WOULD BE.

Picture of a Conflict Between Great Britain and the United States.

London, July 21.—The Morning Post, in its issue of to-day, again discusses the relations existing between the United States and Great Britain, and the possibility of war being forced upon the latter. The paper says that the idea of damaging America by a bombardment of the coast towns is nonsense; Great Britain would not make war upon helpless non-combatants. War with the United States would first be a contest of navies, and an effort on the part of British cruisers to protect the British seaboard trade. The second phase would be a blockade of ports of the United States, not an easy matter, and the land defence of Canada. These two operations would have to be continued until the United States asked themselves the question, "What is the war about?" Eventually they would discover no real cause, and peace would be made which would leave the two countries exactly where they are, but both impoverished needlessly and embittered against one another. This picture may seem one-sided to the Americans, who recall the splendid exertions of the United States in the late civil war, and the victories of Grant, Sherman and Thomas, won in the great cause of union and emancipation.

ANDREWS DEPARTURE.

Constant Dwellers Requested to be on the Lookout for News.

Berlin, July 20.—The special correspondent of the local Anzeiger, sent on a steamer chartered by his paper for the purpose of witnessing the ascent of Prof. Andrews, and who graphically described the thrilling occurrence, now relates some things which may be expected to occur in the near future. In the first place he says that before Andrews started, he requested to be on the "lookout for news from him, which will be conveyed from his aerial vessels in small bottles, which, when they fall into the sea, will bob up with their neck above the waves. The bottles are painted yellow, with blue stripes, and from the necks project small Swedish flags. They are not made of glass, but of a very light metal, and are large enough to contain copies of daily memoranda of his progress toward the Pole. These metal bottles are so made, however, that they will be able to withstand the pressure of ice where other materials would be in danger of being crushed in the floes. The correspondent asserts that Prof. Andrews seemed as confident of success before starting as if he were simply going on the train for Berlin or Paris.

LETTER FROM ST. MICHAEL'S.

Captain Tuttle, of the Revenue Cutter Bear, Writes of the Gold Fever.

New York, July 21.—One of the most significant utterances in corroboration of the story of the immense gold fields in the Northwest Territory is found in a letter received to-day from Captain F. Tuttle, commander of the revenue cutter Bear, who was at the time of writing at St. Michael's, on the Yukon river. The letter was mailed July 1st.

Captain Tuttle says: "The days of '49 in California are a mere side show in comparison with the excitement in the Yukon country. As I write St. Michael's is full of miners awaiting the first opportunity to get down to Puget Sound and to California. Nearly every man of them has \$50,000 worth of dust, and there is not a man here with less than \$15,000. The latter are referred to as 'poor fellows.'"

Captain Tuttle says that he cannot afford to lay long in St. Michael's, as his whole crew will become daff, and he continues: "I almost feel as if I would like myself to go up the river, and I certainly would do so were I 20 years younger."

FISH TRAPS DESTROYED.

Serious Trouble With Glinetters Reported From Alaska.

Astoria, Ore., July 21.—During Monday night a gang of fishermen, either Oregon glinetters or trappers, made a raid upon the traps at the east end of Sand Island, next to the main channel. Poles were cut and webs and nets slit to pieces with knives, rendering the traps useless. According to one report it was an act of revenge on the part of the glinetters for the recent action of the cannerymen in cutting down the price of fish. Parties who were at Chinook say the men were handkerchiefs over their faces. A number of shots were fired at them from Chinook. They declare the men to be glinetters. However people are of the opinion that the depredations were committed by other trappers who own traps above those destroyed, and who have been unable so far this season to secure any fish.

OLD WORLD AFFAIRS A FATAL EXPLOSION

A New Arbitration Treaty Proposed—Are Americans Trying to Pick a Quarrel?

The Sultan Accepts the Inevitable—Drowned in Collision—Riots at Barcelona.

Four Women and Two Men Killed in the Loading Department of the Winchester Arms Co.

Building Nearly Demolished—Harrowing Scenes Enacted—A Dozen Seriously Injured.

London, July 21.—A correspondent of the Associated Press learns that while statements in the English press to the effect that Sir Julian Pauncefote brought from the United States the draft of a new arbitration treaty are untrue, it is a fact that Sir Julian "discussed" the question with Secretary Sherman, and since his arrival here has discussed it with Lord Salisbury, being assured that President McKinley is in favor of such an arrangement.

It is now semi-officially reported that an international conference will be held at Washington early in October on the basis of John W. Foster's suggestion on behalf of the United States government that experts representing Great Britain and the United States should meet and compare the results of their investigations with a view to arriving at an agreed state of facts.

The Morning Post continues to keep its columns open for correspondence on the subject of an alleged desire of Americans to provoke a quarrel with Britain.

Constantinople, July 21.—The Sultan has issued an order sanctioning the settlement of the frontier question in accordance with the wishes of the powers.

Madrid, July 21.—At a banquet given last evening at Saragossa, in honor of Senor Moret Pendergast, Liberal leader and former minister, Count Romanones made violent attacks upon "the Spanish minister beyond the seas," referring evidently to Senor Dupuy de Lome. A representative of the government who was present intervened, resenting the count's remarks, and a free fight ensued. The government representative drew a revolver, and finally the whole company was ejected from the hall where the banquet was given, after which they formed in groups and paraded the streets shouting "Long live liberty."

Southampton, July 21.—Nine members of the crew of the Belgian steamer Concha were drowned in consequence of a collision on Monday off the Isle of Wight, with the British steamer St. Fillans. The Concha was sunk while the Fillans' boats were badly damaged. The boat named craft, which was bound from Rotterdam for New York, brought several of the Concha's crew to this port.

Madrid, July 21.—There has been serious outbreaks and riots at Barcelona and the guard arms have been stationed by the mob. The government has sent large reinforcements to preserve order.

The Hague, July 21.—A new cabinet has been formed. It is as follows: Premier and minister of finance, Dr. Piren; minister of foreign affairs, Baron Goltstein Oldendorp; minister of the interior, Dr. Roell; minister of justice, Prof. Drucker; minister of marine, Vice Admiral McLeod; minister of war, Colonel Van Iselt; minister of the colonies, Dr. Cramer; minister of commerce, Dr. Lelley. This is not official, and is subject to modification.

POOR POWDERLY.

His Former Friends Oppose Him—Hard Road to Travel.

Washington, July 21.—Terence V. Powderly will have a rocky road to travel before he is confirmed by the senate as commissioner-general of immigration, to which office he was recently appointed by President McKinley.

The Knights of Labor and the Federation of Labor have given notice that they will file a protest against confirmation, and will do all in their power to defeat him.

Their objections to Mr. Powderly are numerous and definite. It is charged that he was never a Republican until he went into the campaign last fall, but that when he ran for mayor of Scranton, Pa., he was largely identified with the Democrats.

It is also charged that he was an ardent advocate of the free coinage of silver as long as he was identified with their organization, but became an apostle to the silver cause last fall.

His troubles with the Knights of Labor, which led to his being expelled from the organization, will also be presented.

Enquiry among senators indicate that if Mr. Powderly's nomination was brought to a vote he would be defeated. It is not expected that the question will be brought to a vote at this session, but it will be held over until next December.

Some of the Democrats believe Powderly's nomination will result in the Republican party losing the support of the laboring men.

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New Haven, Conn., July 21.—Four women and two men were killed to-day by an explosion in the loading department of the army of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. Two men were fatally injured and at least a dozen seriously injured.

The dead are: William F. Baumer, Mrs. Mary Baumer, Miss Josie Baumer, Miss Ida Brown, William Hill, Miss Tracy Conroy. Fatally injured: George Bader, Edward Harbord.

The explosion occurred in the loading room. Employed in this room were 150 hands, two-thirds of them girls and women. Nearly all the female hands are employed on loading machines. A full complement of hands were at work in the room when the explosion took place.

Forty feet of the side of the building was blown out and fragments of human bodies were scattered in every direction. All available physicians, the fire department, police, ambulance and hospital corps were speedily summoned.

Harrowing scenes were enacted as a vast throng congregated about the place. The victims who were alive were made as comfortable as possible and conveyed with all possible speed their homes. Two bodies had been decapitated. The others had been partially torn asunder and still others had been dismembered.

The cause of the explosion has not been determined. Edward Harbord died after being taken to the hospital.

T. G. Bennett, president of the company, said: "We have been running automatic loading machines for more than 20 years and this is the first time anyone has been injured. Since the adoption of these machines we have had no accidents in the use of black gun powder."

Bennett expressed the belief that through carelessness of an operator or powder boy the machine that exploded had been overcharged.

THE TROCHA NO BARRIER.

Cuban Insurgents Cross the Spanish Barrier Without Difficulty.

New York, July 21.—Tomas Estrada Palma, president of the Cuba junta, has received a letter dated July 4, from General Maximo Gomez, in which the general says:

"It is advisable to make this summer's campaign as active and aggressive as possible. To carry out our plans successfully, we will need rather than anything else a steady supply of ammunition. For that we depend on the support of patriotic Cubans and friends abroad."

"The recent landing of several expeditions in different sections of Cuba has enabled our men to engage the Spanish troops with satisfactory results. The remarkable large number of disabled soldiers entering the Spanish hospitals in the last two weeks is the most emphatic proof of our activity."

"I have received a half million rounds of ammunition from the last expedition landed in Camaguey. It was conveyed across the Juncos-Moron trocha by Colonel Dina Zamora, with 300 men. The passage of the trocha by Colonel Zamora's forces shows that the barrier defended by 15,000 Spanish soldiers is no obstacle to our movements. The last supply of ammunition enabled our forces under Major General Carrillo to move westward."

SHORTAGE OF WHEAT.

A Scarcity is Reported From the Argentine Republic.

San Francisco, July 21.—That there is an actual shortage of wheat in the Argentine Republic has been demonstrated by the chartering of two ships to carry wheat to Brazil. One of them, the Comblank, 2170 tons, is already loaded and ready for sea. The other the Crossington, 2,000 tons, is ready to begin loading. This is the first time that a cargo of this kind has gone from here to that port. Heretofore Brazil has depended upon Argentine for its wheat supply.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

The Baltimore City's Fate—Big Demand for Flour.

Montreal, July 20.—The steamer Baltimore City, of the Parsons line, from Montreal to New Bedford, is ashore in the Straits of Belle Isle. She may get off if the weather continues fine.

Montreal, July 20.—Millers are reporting big export demand for Manitoba flour.

Barrie, July 20.—Clarke and Maloney, notorious burglars, who attempted to break jail, were sentenced to-day, each getting ten and seven years, to run consecutively.

Hamilton, July 20.—W. W. Buchanan, for a number of years general manager of the Royal Temperance, has resigned his position, to take effect in October. The reason assigned is that freedom from official work will give him more leisure for a direct effort for the cause of prohibition.

Paris, July 21.—A. Auguste, Count Rougemont, capital of the Department of Cher, says the southwestern portion of the Department has been decimated by a hurricane.

THE LAND OF GOLD

Resume of the Work Undertaken by Dominion Authorities in the Clondyke Region.

Yukon, Trading & Transportation Co.'s Project—A Big Contingent from San Francisco.

Ottawa, Ont., July 21.—Now that the Dominion government is in possession of authentic reports corroborative of the first accounts sent out of the marvelous richness of the new placer diggings in the Yukon and Clondyke regions, the organization of the district is being completed. Two years ago the department of the interior established a force of 20 north-west mounted police to Fort Cudahy, on the Canadian side of the Alaska frontier.

The officer in command, Inspector Constantine, established two posts, one at Fort Cudahy and one at Fort Mile creek, and proceeded to administer laws and collect revenues for the customs department. He collected about \$155,000 the first year. Encouraged by the prospects of the revenue, the government, in 1895, appointed D. W. Davis, a former member for Alberta to the position of customs officer for the district and his return, recently received, swelled the total collections to about \$35,000.

This work of organization was first suggested to the government by the North American Trading and Transportation Company, which was anxious that the British territory should be administered so as to guarantee the safety of its interest. It was not undertaken by the Dominion authorities, however, until the surveying parties then in the field had with more or less difficulty located the 141st meridian of west longitude, which forms the boundary between Alaska and the Canadian Northwest Territory from Mount St. Elias to the shores of the Arctic.

When this had been accomplished and the settling of police posts began, grumblings from the Puget Sound and other American coast papers reached the ears of the government here. It was boldly charged that the Canadians were grabbing territory in Alaska that did not belong to them.

William Ogilvie, chief of the Canadian international boundary survey, sets all doubts at rest as regards the Canadian posts by reporting that the observations of the Canadian and American parties as to the boundary differed only a few feet. Six feet at Fort-Mile and the same at Cudahy. Since then nothing has been heard of the alleged grab. Ogilvie stayed in the country last winter and based himself in staking off claims for miners in the newly discovered placer grounds, the latter being well in Canada and the rivers and creeks flow into the Yukon from the east, namely, Bonanza, Boulder, Eldorado, Carmelite, Clondyke and Stewart.

Of the mounted police who formed Constantine's first detachment not one remained upon the expiration of their term this spring, so that an entirely new force had to be sent up this spring. It was not expected that men would continue to work for the government at \$1 a day when wages all around them were \$10 and \$15.

Five of the returned policemen are reported to have brought back \$200,000 as the result of their work in the spare hours. Constantine's last report, which has just been received, says that he is building a third post at the mouth of the Clondyke, which flows into the Yukon on the east, about 35 miles southeast of Fort-Mile. He asked for a larger force.

In this suggestion has been accepted as well in the appointment of a gold commission, while a Pacific coast firm is being negotiated with for the supply of a steam launch to play as police boat between Clondyke, Fort-Mile and Cudahy. Ogilvie was ordered to return to Ottawa last fall, but instead, he determined to remain in the country and forward a full report to the government of his doings from which the following are extracts:

"Starting from here, say December 1, it would be February before I reached Ottawa and during 37 or 40 days of this time I would be exposed to so much cold and hardship and some hazard from storms. The journey has been made and I would not hesitate to undertake it were things more reasonable here and dog food plenty, but it would take at least \$1,300 to equip us with transport and outfit, which sum I think I can expend more in the interest of the country by remaining here and making a survey of the Clondyke—a mispronunciation of the Indian word or words 'thondak' or 'dick,' which means plenty of fish, from the fact that it is a famous salmon stream.

"It is marked 'Clondyke' on our maps. It joins the Yukon from the east a few miles above the site of Fort Reliance, about 50 miles above here. The discovery of gold in the branches of this stream I believe, was due to the reports of Indians. A white man named J. A. Carmichael, who worked with me in 1887, was the first to take advantage of the rumor and located a claim in the first branch of the stream.

"Carmichael received his claim in August. He had to cut some logs and get provisions to enable him to begin work on his claim. He returned within a few weeks with provisions for himself, wife and brother-in-law, Indians, and in the last of August immediately set about working his claim.

"The gravel itself he had to carry in a long box on his back from 30 to 100 feet. Notwithstanding this, three men worked very vigorously, washed out \$14,200 in eight days and Carmichael asserts that had he had proper facilities he could have done it in two days.

"A branch of the Bonanza, named Eldorado has prospered wonderfully, and another branch named Tilly creek has prospered well. There are about 170 claims staked in the main creek and the branches are as good for as many more, aggregating some 350 claims, some of

which will require over 1,000 men to work properly.

"A few miles further up Bear creek enters Clondyke, and it has been prospected and located on. About 12 miles above the mouth of Bear creek, Gold Bottom creek joins Clondyke, and on it a branch named Honker creek, very rich ground has been found. On Gold Bottom Creek and branches there will probably be two or three hundred claims. The Indians have reached another creek much further up which they call Tom Mach Gold Creek, on which the gold is so plentiful, as the miners say in a joke, 'you have to mix gravel with it to sluice it.'

"Up to date nothing definite has been heard from this creek. From all this we have here a district, which will give 1,000 claims of 400 feet in length each. Now, 1,000 such claims will require at least 3,000 men to work them properly, and as wages for working in the mines are from \$8 to \$10 per day, we have every reason to assume that this particular territory will in a year or two contain 10,000 souls at least, for the news has gone out to the east, and an unprecedented influx is anticipated next spring.

"And this is not all, for a large creek called Indian creek joins the Yukon about midway between Clondyke and Stewart rivers, and all along the creek good pay dirt may be found. All that stood in the way of working heretofore has been the scarcity of provisions and the difficulty of getting them up there. Indian creek is quite a large creek, and it is possible that it will yield 500 or 600 claims.

"Further south yet lie the heads of several branches of Stewart river, on which some prospecting has been done, but the want of provisions prevented development. Now gold has been found in several of the streams joining Pelly river and also along the Hootalliqua. In the line of these gold finds further south are the Cassiar gold fields in British Columbia, so the presumption that we have in our territory along the eastern branches of the Yukon a gold bearing belt of indefinite width and upwards of 300 miles long, exclusive of the British part of it.

"Quartz of a good quality is reported in the hills around Bonanza creek, but of this I will be able to speak more fully after my proposed survey. It is pretty certain from information I have got from prospectors that all or nearly all of the northern branch of White river is on our side of the line and copper is found on it. I have also seen a specimen of silver ore said to have been picked up in a creek flowing into Bonanza lake, about 14 miles down it, on the eastern side.

"When it was fairly established that Bonanza creek was rich in gold there was a rush from Fort-Mile. The town was almost deserted. Men who had been in a chronic state of drunkenness for weeks were pressed into boats at half-past and taken up to stake themselves a claim and claims were staked by men for their friends who were not in the country at the time."

FOUNDER OF DAWSON.

Joseph Ladue's Story of the Rich District.

San Francisco, July 21.—Joseph Ladue is in many respects one of the most influential men of the new mining town of Dawson. He built the first cabin there, erected the first saw mill and so on. He is forty years of age, and for fifteen years has lived in and about northern mining camps of Circle City, Fort-Mile Creek and Fort Selkirk. He tells his story as follows:

"I went north in the summer of '82 and landed at Sixty-Mile Creek in the Northwest Territories, but had no luck at all. I next tried the Stuart river, and mined for one summer in the bar diggings, as they call them. These are deposits of fine gold brought down by the rivers from the glacial regions and lodged in bars formed by the eddies in the river. I did a little better there, but did not begin to get much, so I went to the Pacific coast, about 100 miles below Sixty-Mile Creek, in Alaska, and started trading for the Alaska Commercial company. I kept that up until the fall of 1888, when I started for Fort-Mile creek, and did well at bar and gulch diggings at the first gulch in the river, which is known as Franklin gulch, because the first rich strike was made there by H. H. Franklin, who founded the town of Juneau. I mined for two whole summers at Fort-Mile creek and then went over the boundary line, about 200 miles from Fort Selkirk, where I began ranching. I raised potatoes, turnips, radishes, cabbages, barley and oats, but the frost nipped almost everything.

"I struck out again for the Sixty-Mile Port, or Ogilvie Port, as a trading post. I put up a saw mill for the Alaska Commercial company and remained there until last fall.

"Robert Henderson was prospecting for me, and I have helped him out for four years. In fact, I kept him going. If I had not the chances are that Clondyke would never have been discovered. "Rich" I don't care to say how rich it is. It is richer than any man has any thought of, and I am fearful only that people will rush in there in such numbers that they will create a famine.

"I founded the town of Dawson and gave it the name of Mr. Dawson, who had charge of the first surveying party for the Canadian government in 1885. He is a very able and sociable man, and I named the town as a little compliment to him. It is the most suitable place that could be found in all that region, because it is fine, level ground, with good landing at the water's edge and behind it is rolling country. The Clondyke district is about twelve miles off. I moved the saw mill to Dawson last fall, and it is kept running steadily. The men stand behind one another waiting to obtain their lumber, and it was all I could do to supply the demand. When I first located the town and built the first cabin the surveyors of the Canadian government staked it out and I was made post master, but I had too much work to do and had to give up being a public official. The town is laid out in streets and avenues, numbered in American style, all the streets running one way and the avenues across.

"Now, as to these strikes made there since last fall, they have been rich in almost every instance. I have been offered \$100,000 for my interests there just as they stand, but I would not sell for three times that amount. The offer

has been made to me in coin, but I declined, because I know what I have got there and I know how to hold on to it. Many of the men who have come down here with a few thousand won't have a dollar of it in six months. They know how to take care of it and are willing to work. It will take about \$500 to stake a man out for a year when he gets there and he may strike it rich, or, again, he may scarcely make enough to pay his outfit. By the process of mining there a man does not know what he has in his dump, which he piles up during the winter, until spring. Then the ice breaks up, the water commences flowing and he can sluice the gravel taken out during the winter.

"For a man who has never done any mining the best thing he can do is to hire out to a man who knows the business. It is a trade that has to be learned. The wages are good and a man who is willing to work will earn enough in one year to start on his own account and do better than if he tries as a green hand."

Ladue is a quiet, unobtrusive man, but has yielded to the temptation as well as the necessity of securing a supply of new clothes when he reached this city. Nor did he think it necessary to stop at a felt hat and tan shoes, for on his finger glinted a diamond ring, across his waistcoat there hung a double-breasted chain, and on one end of the chain was a new watch of the best American make. His scarf pin was a small nugget of native gold, and suggests, had he been fashioned into a live-link for the adornment of his cuffs.

Mr. Ladue left last evening on the overland train for New York to visit friends and relatives in the east. He will not always live in the land where fortune came to him, but talked of a summer home in the east and a winter home in California. He will, however, return to his trip to Clondyke and Dawson in March, 1898, when he will probably sell out "perhaps for \$300,000, perhaps for \$500,000. I know when I have enough and I don't want any more."

ALASKAN SHIPPING.

Steamer Will Be Put on the Yukon River at Once.

Port Townsend, July 20.—Owing to the present rush to the Clondyke gold fields and the still greater rush which is being made to the Yukon, the Puget Sound Steamship company has decided to put a steamer on the Yukon river to carry passengers and freight from St. Michael's to Circle City and the Clondyke valley. The company may operate two steamers on the river next season. Steamboat men here estimate that something like the best of all the large steamers can leave the Sound for Alaska daily with all the passenger and freight accommodations crowded. The excitement over the Alaskan gold fields will give to the shipping business an impetus never before known in North Pacific waters.

ALL ACCOMMODATIONS TAKEN.

San Francisco, July 21.—The Alaska Commercial Company has closed its books for the Excelsior, which will leave for St. Michael's on the 28th inst. Scores flocked to the company's office again to-day and enough decided to go that way to make up the 200 which the steamer can carry. A great majority go from San Francisco, but a number belong to the interior of the state, which is largely supplying recruits for the Yukon. This 200 is but a small part of the California army which is mustering for the advance. Thousands in San Francisco long to go, hundreds have about made up their minds, and scores and perhaps hundreds will go this summer, a great majority taking the Juget route. A great many will let the season for travel close with the firm intention of going in the spring.

ONE DISAPPOINTED MINER.

Toledo, Ohio, July 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Claus Shelmann, of Defiance, have just received a letter from their son Fred, who has been in Alaska since last March, that discredits the golden stories that have been exciting the people of the west for several weeks.

Mr. Shelmann went to Alaska from Montana last March under contract as a prospector. "A number of men were in the party and they will return to Montana this month," Shelmann says there is absolutely no truth in the fabulous stories that come from Alaska, and that the gold fields there are practically barren. He says there is a great scarcity of food in that section. The suffering there and the enormous amount of money to be paid to secure the bare necessities of life, he says, should deter any thinking man from giving the subject of a trip to that country a second thought.

PLAN OF CINCINNATI MEN.

Cincinnati, July 21.—At a meeting held here by a number of well known business men, P. H. Wilson, a builder, was elected president, and H. A. Thoburn, a real estate man, secretary and treasurer. Wilson says the object of the meeting was to organize a company of 100 men, each to pay \$1,000 and proceed to San Francisco, purchase an iron vessel of sufficient size to carry men and provisions, which can be bought for \$50,000, and proceed to the Alaskan gold fields. "It is the purpose to hold the vessel at the nearest point to the gold fields for headquarters for the members of the company and employes. An agreement was drawn up and it is the present plan, each agreeing to the payment of \$1,000. Others are being solicited."

ALASKA RAILWAY PROJECTED.

Wilmington, Del., July 21.—The Yukon Mining, Trading & Transportation Company was formed here last year, and which is just completing final arrangements for explorations in the Yukon district, will shortly put into effect a plan which will solve the vexatious problem of shortage of provisions in the Yukon territory. In 1896, P. I. Packard, of Portland, Ore., who is interested in the company, went to the Yukon district to locate a route from the coast to Teslin lake, the head of the navigable waters of the Yukon, upon which a railway could be built.

With the aid of the Indians he located a pass leading direct from the Takli inlet on the Alaska coast to Teslin lake. This pass, he learned, was then known

Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla, the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver troubles, catarrh—cures which prove

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Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver bile; easy to take, easy to obtain.

to only five white men. In October of last year he returned and made his report to the company and immediately applied for charters in Alaska, British Columbia and Canada, all of which were granted. As an encouragement to the enterprise British Columbia made the company a grant of 5,210 acres of land to the mile of railway to be built, in all 650,000 acres.

In an interview last night Mr. Packard, who is here making arrangements, said that the road would be a great boon to miners, as it would reduce the cost of the supplies and remove the present dangerous delays to their transportation up the Yukon river.

HEIR TO AUSTRIAN THRONE.

An interesting figure in the Jubilee procession at London was that of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. It is only a few months ago since the prince was supposed to be in the very last stages of quick consumption. His death was momentarily expected, and so certain was it thought to be that his brother, hated alike by the Emperor and the people of the empire, was officially recognized as the future ruler. As a last resort Ferdinand went to Egypt, and there the climate seemed to have worked something not much less than a miracle, for, as he rode through the streets of London, there were few among the scores of princes who bore themselves more vigorously than he, or looked more likely to attain old age. Ferdinand, who was born in 1863, is one of the richest men in Europe, as he inherited, while still a child, all of the immense wealth of the Este branch of the Hapsburg family. His father was the most confirmed of ultramontanes, the Archduke Carl Ludwig, who died last year, and his mother was a daughter of "Bomba" of Naples. Thus he can hardly be said to have started life under the best of auspices. He was only 8 years old when his mother died, yet his father straightway handed him over to the care of the Jesuits, with strict injunctions that he should be brought up untainted by the wicked nineteenth century. Once his own master, a reaction set in, and he rushed into every kind of dissipation. Still even in those days, his career compared very favorably with that of his brother Otto, and the people who have had most opportunities to judge maintain that he has always been more sincere against than for. He is by nature, they declare, both intelligent and kindly, and his faults are the inevitable result of the way he was brought up. He became heir to the throne by the tragic death of Prince Rudolph, and the old Emperor at once took him in hand, spending many hours of every day in impressing upon him the responsibilities of his new station. Under this tutelage he sobered down completely, and was fast becoming popular with both Austrians and Magyars when his health failed. This necessitated an attempt to reform Otto in a similar way, but Ferdinand's recovery has made it unnecessary to continue what seemed to be an almost hopeless task.—New York Times.

NEW YORK POLICE WAYS.

To those who have memories, and who use them, writes Edgar Saltus in Collier's Weekly, the present case will suggest that of Bohle and Unger. Two men were partners in a butcher shop near the Bowery. One day Bohle disappeared. When found he was at Baltimore, in a trunk, and without his head. There was nothing else in the trunk except Unger's address. That led the police to it, and there they arrested him. Other evidence they had none. It was plain that a crime had been committed. It was possible, since Bohle had vanished, that the body was his. But identification in this instance was impossible. Bohle was not a masseur. Then, too, not the rumor of a motive could be got. At this juncture Unger stepped in. For two days Unger had been under lock and key, but under surveillance also. Gradually he was seen to awaken. Unger sent for him. In the passage through which Unger was there hanging from the wall, a butcher saw and a butcher said. In the room in which Unger sat was a sofa, stained with blood, a table on which amputation had been effected, and the trunk in which the body had been packed. Unger looked at Unger and never a word spoke he. As for Unger, he looked at the exhibits. They were just as he remembered them every second since he struck his partner down. He could not look at them long. He could not look at Unger either. His nerve was gone. He simply toppled over. When he revived he confessed. There was a triumph of mind over matter, the victory of a detective over the detected, "the third degree" successfully applied.

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To secure good health the blood should be kept pure and vigorous by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. When the vital fluid is impure and sluggish, there can be neither health, strength, nor ambition.

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MULL MONTREAL TORONTO

SUITS BRITAIN VERY WELL.

McKinleyism Will Do Her More Good Than Harm.

London, July 21.—The Standard says editorially: "Mr. McKinley has redeemed his pledge and led his country back into the maze of ultra protectionism. Europe survived the McKinley tariff, and will also survive the Dingy tariff, which guarantees to England continental supremacy in the overseas carrying trade, and therefore is likely to do us more good than harm."

DURABILITY OF FLOORINGS.

Some interesting tests of flooring materials recently made in Philadelphia are described in the Scientific American. The investigators used an ordinary iron rubbing wheel, such as is used by stone workers for rubbing a smooth face on marble or sandstone. The samples to be tested were cemented to blocks of sandstone, and laid, face downward, on the rubbing wheel, which revolved at the rate of 75 revolutions a minute and was kept supplied with sharp sand and water. The blocks to which the floorings were cemented were of equal weight, so that the rubbing was affected under nearly the same pressure in all cases. Curiously enough, the material which resisted best this severe test was India-rubber tiling, which, after an hour's rubbing, lost only one-sixty-fourth of an inch of its thickness. Next to this English elastic tile came the best results, losing only one-eighth of an inch in an hour's treatment. The artificial stone known as "granolithic" was third, losing three-eighths of an inch; while North river blue stone lost nine-sixteenths of an inch. All the marbles wore away very rapidly. A piece of marble mosaic disappeared entirely in 35 minutes, while solid white Vermont marble lost three-quarters of an inch in an hour's rubbing. Most of the wood floorings, indeed, resisted abrasion better than the marble. White pine, for example, lost only seven-sixteenths of an inch, under treatment which removed nearly twice as much from solid marble. Yellow pine showed substantially the same resistance as white pine, while oak lost more than either of the pines. It would seem as if the treatment with water was hardly fair to the wood floorings, which depend a good deal on their elasticity for resisting wear, but, even under such unfavorable circumstances, their superiority to stone is remarkable.

WHEN PHYSICIANS FAIL

TO EFFECT A CURE IN CASES OF ECZEMA TRY RYCKMAN'S KOOENAY CURE. IT HAS A RECORD OF CURES UNEQUALLED IN THE HISTORY OF ANY REMEDY.

There is no escaping the fact that Eczema is one of the most intractable of diseases. Its symptoms are so severe and the irritation it causes so great that a sufferer would gladly give anything, do anything, to get relief. Physicians are often at their wit's end to know what to do with cases of this nature, and in all kindness we would advise them to prescribe for their patients Ryckman's Kootenay Cure. So far we know of ten medical men who have either used it or recommended it.

In the city of London, Ont., at 440 Park Ave., there lives Mrs. Burdick, who is today a grateful woman for having been cured by Kootenay of an Eczema of five years' standing. The disease had spread all over her body and was a constant source of irritation, so much so that she was unable to obtain more than one hour's sleep at a time. She had three physicians in attendance and took many patent medicines, but none of them cured her. After taking eight bottles of Ryckman's Kootenay Cure her blood became pure and she has not the slightest sign of Eczema or any other eruption on her body.

Another lady, Mrs. Richards, living at 35 Aikman Ave., Hamilton, had a similar but more severe case. For two months she was unable to rest night or day with the awful itching and pain. Medical men failed to cure her, but four bottles of Kootenay did, and she now says the Eczema has entirely disappeared and she feels like another person.

We could multiply instances like the above, and if you are desirous of further indisputable proof of Kootenay's Kingship over disease, send your name to the Ryckman Medical Co., Hamilton, Ont. Phenological chart book sent free to any address.

One bottle lasts over a month.

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Broad street, between Johnson and Fox streets.

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SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Bell & Co., Fort Street, groceries. Douglas street, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vanvorver street. Telephone, 130.

WANTS.

WANTED—By August 1st, furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping. Apply, stating terms, D. L. Times Office.

NURSE MAID WANTED—At 120 Cadboro Bay Road.

CYLINDER press feeder wanted.—Apply at the Province office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two Dixon hand drills (one perfectly new, never unpacked, the other in good condition); price \$100 each; cost \$150 each. Address Dier, Davidson & Russell, Victoria.

VICTORIA WOOD AND COAL YARD, etc. Government and Discovery. All kinds of fuel for sale at lowest current rates. Your orders solicited. Delivery free. Also steam sawing done. Telephone No. 149. A. C. Howe.

TO LET.

TO LET—The dining room of the Western Hotel, cheap to responsible party. Apply to the Commercial Hotel, Douglas street, from 1st June. Apply B. Porter & Sons, Douglas street.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—On Saturday, June 26th, between the Dallas Road and Pembroke street, a chain bracelet set with pearls and rubies. Finder will kindly return to the Times office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 204 Yates street, Victoria, B.C. Mr. A. J. Longfield, F.V.C.M. Piano, organ, singing, violin and violoncello. Lessons on their respective instruments. Pupils can be visited at their residence, if required.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS set in type like this paragraph, cost but one cent per word each insertion, and are charged at the Times office each day of publication up to 4 p.m.

NOTICE—Estate of Charles Pagden, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment forthwith, and all persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present such claims at once to the undersigned. GEORGE J. ROBINSON, Executors.

Victoria, B. C., July 5, 1897.

A & W. WILSON.

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The Daily Times.

THE YUKON TRADE.

The great Clondyke placer mines are in Canada. The great gold area of the upper Yukon and its innumerable tributaries is in Canada. Let that fact be known to the world, and especially to the American portion of it. Let the American editors paste the information in their hats so that they may remember it.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer is fully alive to the advantages that will accrue to Seattle by the unearthing of millions of treasure in that corner of the Dominion of Canada. It predicts, and possibly on grounds that it believes justifies the pretension, that in consequence of the trade that Seattle will do with the Clondyke, that city "will become the liveliest city in the world temporarily at least, that millions of dollars will be spent there in outfitting; and that the first immediate profit to be reaped by any place outside of the Clondyke itself will fall to Seattle's merchants and business men."

Possibly our contemporary has not drawn too roseate a picture of the effect of this Canadian gold field upon the future of the enterprising city in which it is published. It has, doubtless, good reason for its faith, for its citizens are enterprising and public spirited. They act while others are considering how to begin. "The gods help those that help themselves," and consequently are especially helpful to Seattle. We will rejoice with the Post-Intelligencer if but half the good things which it predicts for Seattle come to pass, for every city in the northwest must participate to a greater or less extent in the prosperity which will place it in the first rank and make it the "liveliest city in the world."

But will Victoria and Vancouver be content to feed on the crumbs that drop from the Seattle table? Will they be satisfied with the overflow, with the trade that Seattle is unable to transact, from sheer inability to cope with all the business that is thrust upon it? As well situated as Seattle in respect to trans-continental traffic and water communication, and nearer to the gold fields than are by a hundred miles or more, it will be strange indeed if they will not enter the field as strong competitors of the Sound city. They have also the decided advantage of being Canadian cities, and can therefore guarantee to purchasers of supplies that no vexatious customs duties will be imposed upon the goods, provisions or tools which they are taking with them to the new Canadian Eldorado. By our right of ownership, from our geographical position, and by every law of trade, the greater share of the commerce with the Clondyke is properly and naturally ours. If we do not retain it, it is our fault. If it goes to Seattle, or to Portland or San Francisco, it will be because those most directly concerned in maintaining and improving our commercial position—our business men and our governments—are unequal to the occasion. They will lose only through indifference and inactivity. Seattle will, most unquestionably, reap a rich harvest, but Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo and New Westminster do not propose to stand idly by and see all the trade pass their doors.

The local government, the Dominion government, the transportation people, and the merchants have the ball at their feet. If they wait until their adversaries kick it they may lose the game.

A CRAZY SCHEME.

The Yukon excitement bids fair to be productive of more insanity than any other gold fever that has ever broken out. If all the people who start for the Yukon region contrived to reach it, and if the schemes for railways, steamboats, etc., connected with it were matured, there would be a curious revolutionizing of the northern country. About the most crazy project of the lot is that which is gravely set forth in the following Toronto dispatch:

"Toronto, July 17.—Chief Engineer Sarvey, of the company that grew out of the amalgamation of the Hudson Bay and Yukon Railways and Navigation Company, was here yesterday. The directors claim that by the construction of about 600 miles of railway Toronto will have direct communication with the far Yukon and intervening countries for at least five or six months of the year. Sarvey was interviewed here. The present plans of the company are to provide for building a railway from Missanabie, a point on the Canadian Pacific on the main line between Sudbury and Port Arthur, to Moose Port Harbor, on the southern shore of the James Bay, a distance of 230 miles. The road would follow the valley of Moose river all the way and strike James Bay at the only harbor on the Ontario boundary line. This is also the old established route of the Hudson's Bay Co., and would, it is claimed, open an outlet for vast quantities of goods and furs.

There are extensive whaling grounds in the bay, as well as Newfoundland seals in plenty. From Hudson Bay west runs Chesterfield Strait, navigable for 230 miles, which is the farthest west vessels can reach from the Atlantic ocean at present. The projectors then propose to make connection with the Great Slave lake, from here by a railway 200 miles long, through a country which experts say is suitable for railway purposes. From the west end of long and narrow Great Slave lake connection is made both north and south. To the north runs the Mackenzie river for 1,000 miles emptying into the Arctic ocean. A short distance from its mouth, it is proposed to build a railway to connect with the Yukon river, which is 50 miles distant and which would be a short route to the gold fields and Behring sea

sealing grounds. No project in Canada, Sarvey claimed, required so little government aid to the mile of transit. Of the whole 6,000 miles communication which would be opened up, only some 600 miles, or one-tenth, would be comprised of railways."

To any person even slightly acquainted with the geography of the country the absurdity of this scheme will be plainly apparent. It is probably the one, to which the Globe refers as "the boldest yet undertaken for the opening of our great northern territory." If so, the Globe's language is hardly strong enough for the occasion. The project as set forth in the dispatch is not worth discussing seriously, and certainly cannot be considered as coming within the class of proper claimants for public assistance.

The Liberal Association at its meeting last evening passed a resolution in favor of immediate action on the part of the Dominion government in the matter of placing customs officers on the headwaters of the Yukon. The resolution was telegraphed to Ottawa to-day. The minister of customs must realize by this time that "time is the essence of the contract," and that to longer delay the appointment of officers must result in a very serious loss of revenue and a loss of trade to Canadians.

"But why," asks the Colonist, "should a newspaper serve any master or masters?" After a political servitude of a quarter of a century, the Colonist must be in a position to answer its own question. It is generally supposed that the Colonist "served its masters" because it had to—there was no option—and, doubtless, it has found that to be profitable to do so. The only effort it ever made to free itself from the fetters of a political servitude—when the present chief justice, then premier, packed horses with the Colonist management—proved abortive, and an "organ" it will probably remain to the end of the chapter.

We have been shown a letter from a contractor at Nelson, who states that a letter, containing quotations of prices of material which he required to execute a contract he had on hand, had been detained eight days in the Nelson postoffice, and this, too, notwithstanding that he had called every day and asked for his mail. The contractor alleges that he thereby suffered a loss of \$400, as he was compelled to buy at a higher price. We have frequently read in the Kootenay papers complaints against the postoffice and mail contract service, some of which may have been undeserved. It is almost unavoidable that in a new country, which is expanding so rapidly that the existing postal arrangements are soon found inadequate, grievances of this kind should exist. But there is no excuse for the carelessness in the delivery of letters that would overlook for eight days a letter that addressed to a well known citizen. The P. O. inspector is evidently wanted in Kootenay.

B. C. RIFLE MEETING.

To the Editor: As Mr. J. D. Taylor cannot answer truthfully the question asked by "Rifle" without exposing himself to the public as the real and only malcontent and disturber of the peace of the B.C.R.A., I therefore ask in all fairness to the public who provide the funds of the association through the Dominion and provincial governments, space in your columns to explain how the business of the association is being carried on.

A year ago I was one of a deputation sent by the Victoria Garrison-Artilery Rifle Association to interview the premier of the province and explain to him the irregular manner in which Mr. J. D. Taylor, through the president, was manipulating the council meetings of the B. C. R. A. so that those opposed to his schemes could not be present; and also after the prize list committee had drawn up the list and ordered it to be printed, how it came out altered very materially by Mr. J. D. Taylor, without the consent or knowledge of the committee.

The premier very promptly put a stop to such irregular proceedings by ordering the president, who was present at the interview, to conduct business in accordance with the constitution, under a threat of withholding the grant.

The council then promised that the next meeting would be held at Victoria and none but militiamen would be eligible for the Ottawa team. We in good faith consented and the grant was paid. The president of the B.C.R.A. resigned. (This Mr. Taylor calls impudent agitation.)

The V.G.A.R.A. with a membership of about 100, was formed for the purpose of inducing young militiamen to practice rifle shooting, with a view of making it as inexpensive as possible to the young shots, and to enlarge the membership of the B.C.R.A. The council was asked upon what terms the V.G.A.R.A. could affiliate. In reply the secretary stated that only for members of associations recognized and assisted by the Dominion government, the membership fee would be reduced from \$2 to \$1. Under these conditions we indicated about forty to become members of the B.C.R.A. and take part in the shooting at Camp Park.

Mr. J. D. Taylor, not representing the wishes of the V.G.A.R.A. on the B.C.R.A. council, it was resolved that at the annual meeting the members of the V.G.A.R.A. would not vote for him as a Victoria representative.

Then it was, that Mr. Taylor, hearing of this resolution, and seeing that the majority were against him, induced a number of civilians to become members of the B.C.R.A. by illegally admitting them to membership at the last moment at \$1.00 each.

Before voting for the members of the council it was proposed, as customary, that each city nominate its own representatives.

This act of courtesy, always granted to visitors by the Victoria riflemen, was denied us by Mr. Taylor and his Mainland and Nanaimo friends.

This is how he became a Victoria representative on the B.C.R.A. council this year.

It is only a man guilty of such mean, contemptible practices, who would wish to retain his seat on the council in the face of the strong feeling that was and is shown against him by the Victoria riflemen.

If Mr. J. D. Taylor is again returned as a Victoria representative on the B.C.R.A. council, the V.G.A.R.A. have resolved to have no further connection with that association.

W. P. WINSBY.

Victoria, July 22.

SCHOOL APPOINTMENTS.

To the Editor: The public must be truly grateful to you for your timely and very wise editorial of yesterday re the appointment of a city school inspector. With your permission I wish to make a few observations with reference to the appointment to be made at the meeting to-night.

That a city school inspector is necessary under the present educational arrangements needs no argument. When fully seventy per cent of our teachers had no professional training whatever, and a much larger percentage have never seen a Normal school, much less had any pedagogical training, it is important that we should have some one that shall direct the teachers in their methods and general management of the schools. If the above be true, what shall the qualifications of the appointee be? We can find plenty of men who are well educated, who are good teachers, but who would not be fitted for such a position. To have obtained a degree at a university, to have passed through a training school and to be able to impart instructions well, are to my mind not sufficient qualifications for an inspector. These must not be understood, and indeed should be conditions of the appointment; yet, as you have very properly referred to the inspector must have had experience in all kinds and grades of common schools, must have had the necessary Normal and pedagogical training, and must be able to adapt himself to the requirements of a school system that had never placed before its teachers a professional or unifying standard. Where such a suitable salary is offered it is not too much to ask that the board of trustees secure somebody who is not only high in scholastic attainments, but who has had a large experience in Normal school work—one whose judgment is mature, and one whose powers of discrimination have been fully cultivated, so that he may be able not only to direct the educational work of the city, but that he may report fully and fairly every teacher on the staff.

To appoint an inferior man, when so much salary is to be obtained, would be a waste of public funds, as well as to bring the office into disrepute, and to the utmost confidence in the judgment of the board, and trust they will use it for the good of the city.

A PARENT.

THE TESLIN LAKE TRAIL.

To the Editor: As a taxpayer I would like to inquire why Mr. Callbreath should be entitled to receive \$1,791.50 out of the \$2,000 appropriated by the provincial government towards opening a direct trail between Sticksen river and Teslin lake, when by his own report he went along the old Hudson Bay trail, which his party travelled over to Teslin lake last year. The trip he made this year was apparently for his own advantage, as it is likely when Mr. S. Cyr completes his survey it will be found that no portion of the old trail will be used as the best route to Teslin. Mr. Callbreath also recommends that the balance of \$208.47 be expended on a trail up Telegraph creek to the Tal-tan crossing, thereby making a cut-off from the old trail of about 25 miles. It may be that Mr. St. Cyr will decide, in the public interest, that the cut-off should be made from Glenora, the proper head of navigation, thereby reducing the distance to Tal-tan crossing by over 30 miles.

OUTSIDER.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AT THE CLONDYKE.

To the Editor: Inasmuch as the great mineral deposits causing such continental excitement are within Canadian territory, would it not be wise for our citizens to do something that will ensure for our city and province the trade caused thereby?

It seems to me that it is imperative that the Dominion government be again asked to do something to the business that is lost to us through not having proper customs regulations in that district, and also to insist on prompt action on the part of the officials to remedy the matter.

I would suggest that the necessary number of prominent business men make a requisition asking the mayor to immediately call a public meeting to discuss and represent the various commercial aspects of the question, also that Vancouver and New Westminster be communicated with, asking them to co-operate with us in moving the Dominion government to act at once. I submit that the president of the Board of Trade should have such a requisition sent and set it in circulation.

Surely the government cannot then resist the voice of the people.

A PROFESSIONAL MAN.

HER RIGHTS DEEDED AWAY.

The Widow of Millionaire Creede Cannot Contest His Will.

Los Angeles, July 21.—The attorneys for Nicholas C. Creede, the deceased Colorado miner, have unearthed an iron-clad deed signed by Mrs. Louisa Creede, which would seem to exclude the possibility of the widow making a successful contest for any part of the Creede estate.

The document bears the date of January 2, 1897, and is a properly executed and recorded deed of grant, bargain and sale, by which Louisa Creede conveyed to her husband, Nicholas C. Creede, all her interest in all property, real and personal, as well as all properties owned by Creede at the time of the execution of the deed, or any that might afterwards be acquired by him from any source whatever.

Creede proceedings had been instituted between the couple, and the death of Creede occurred suddenly after his wife had asked that marital relations be resumed.

Florence, Ark., July 21.—The negro who attempted a criminal assault on Mrs. Vaughan yesterday was captured this morning. He has been identified by Mrs. Vaughan and proves to be the same negro who cut a white man last week. There will be a lynching before night.

A line of handsome lamps just opened up at Walter Bros. Great value for your money.

AUSTRALIAN NOTES.

Drought Is Causing Heavy Loss and Suffering on the Sheep Stations.

Status of the Federation Question—The Canadian Trade—Sharp Practice.

(Correspondence of the Monetary Times.)

Drought, dreadful drought, is still the cry from the sheep stations. Good rains have recently fallen on the dairy district, and a part of the wheat areas, but over the most of the country where "the golden fleece" is produced there has not been a useful drop of rain for more than a year. Sheep are dying or being killed at the rate of half a million a week on this continent. One sheep raiser told the newspapers that there will be twenty-five million less sheep in Queensland in December, 1897, than in December, 1896. This is the third hard year, and, as a consequence, there were fifteen million sheep less in 1896 than in 1895. If this evil prophecy prove true there would be only twenty million sheep left of out sixty million in 1891, a loss of sixteen times as many sheep in one colony as there are in all the Dominion of Canada. Horses and cattle are perishing, too. I don't believe that it is quite as bad as his story, but it is very bad. You would suppose that with such losses and rumors of losses Australia would soon be in a gloomy mood. Not a bit of it. He is the most cheerful fellow alive. The other day the government sent down an expert to an afflicted town, where it was alleged that there was left only some diluted mud to drink and even that would soon be gone to see whether something could not be done to relieve the misery. When he got there he found nobody to receive him. The townspeople had emigrated to the next town to see the annual horse races. So long as there is water enough to keep his horse alive the Australian is not going to be deprived of his fun because of the loss of his "brumbies."

Droughts here are like the terrible frosts in Canada that annually kill off all the peach blossoms. It is bad, very bad, for the sheep, no doubt, but the owner says, "the country is rich enough to live through this, as it has lived through a dozen such episodes, and the next year and the year after there will be good rains and we will make up for our losses." If the worst comes to the worst, he will get the government to send him out "fossicking" for a gold mine.

The Canadian papers have published a statement that the United States consul-general has sent "an important dispatch to his government that in a very short time the Australian colonies will be federated with a policy of free trade." I am afraid the consul-general is optimistic. It is not possible to bring about a federation under three years, most people believe that it won't be accomplished in thirteen. When it does come it is absolutely certain that there will be a tariff. Five out of the six colonies are protectionist, and one or two very severely so. One of the serious objections of New South Wales is that under federation she will have the Customs house restored. However, if Canada acts wisely, she may get an arrangement that the tariff will be no harm to her.

At first the objection to the constitution framed by the Adelaide delegates was to its financial policy, but in this colony it is now centered against the proposed Senate. Some of the doctrinaires have thought that the United States plan of equal state representation in the Upper Chamber was a necessity, but Canadian federation and the principles of its constitution are getting better understood, and understood, and the popular sentiment in the Legislative Assembly, more than four to one, it is said, favors more closely following the Canadian plan. The constitution has been debated for two weeks in that chamber, and it has found scarcely one defender out of the members who have spoken. The United Empire sentiment is helping on the movement, but the Australian scheme will have to undergo serious revision before it is accepted here.

The Canadian line has led the "Frisco" service to replace one of their liners by a new steamer. She is handsome and of good size bulk. The Aorangi is a handsome and larger. The Canadian line totals 11,250 tons, while that of the "Frigo" steamers totals less than 10,000. Still the carrying capacity of the Canadian vessels cannot carry the goods of offering coming this way. Not a bad development for three years.

It is probable that the three Australian premiers will be in Toronto about August 2nd. It is likely that this the only Canadian city they will be able to see. Canadians here hope that the government and the board of trade will make things pleasant for them for the little time they will be there.

An agent representing certain Gananoque and Brockville manufacturers told a story the other day that indicates that a Canadian can run badly to seed. He said he was well received by the leading firms of the city and was given promises of orders by all of them but one, and the buyer of that one professed to have been born in Gananoque. He refused to look at samples or prices. He said he knew the factories of that town and of other parts of Canada, and he was not going to be deceived by any of them to export to sell goods here. The explanation is that he went to the United States, became a citizen, and justifies his act by tracing his native country. A Canadian-Yankee seems to have most of the bad elements of both countries and a few of the good ones.

What is the matter with the Canadian grain men? Blue peas are quoted at \$1.37 per bushel, and oats and barley at a price that would appear to justify a profitable trade, but not a move, though the Canadian commission says he called attention to the probability of this business in October last. Can't the Monetary Times get them to look around the world instead of keeping their eyes on one spot?

There is an unpleasant rumor that one or two Canadian manufacturers have

failed to fill orders sent them because prices have advanced since they made the offer, though no notice of the advance has been sent here. The result of this act may be judged from the comment heard here, "They are only a lot of ——— Yankees, anyway." John Bull holds his trade because when he makes an offer he sticks to it, even if he loses by it. Canada can't afford to have a less worthy reputation.

W.B.

A YUKON STEAMER.

C. P. N. Company To Build a Flat-Bottomed Boat For That Service.

Taking advantage of the large trade arising from the rich finds now being made on the Clondyke river, the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. are looking for their share of the harvest, and according to a report heard on Wharf street this afternoon they have decided to proceed at once with the construction of a flat-bottomed steamer for service on the waters of the Yukon river. When the large trade now being done on that river is taken into consideration, it will be seen at once that such a steamer would yield large returns to her owners, and it would not be long after she had begun service on that route until she had paid many times over the expenditure incurred in building her and placing her on the river. As the officials of the company could not be seen this afternoon, the report could not be verified.

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, indigestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

A PROVINCIAL PLATFORM.

At the request of several readers the Times reprints the platform suggested by Mr. W. Marchant in an article last November in the Nanaimo Mail. It will doubtless be specially interesting just now, as special attention is being called to the necessity of a provincial convention to discuss provincial politics in the near future.

Land—All public lands to be alienated only upon strict condition of settlement; where feasible, to be leased for a term of years. All lands to be equally liable for taxation.

Railways—All provincial railways to be constructed by the government, and to be held absolutely as the property of the people. Where possible, railways to be operated by any person or persons under lease from the government. All railways in the province to be periodically inspected by the government.

Education—The maintenance of the national unsectarian schools over the whole of the province. The institution of normal and model schools for the better training of teachers. As early as practicable, the founding of a provincial university. Permission to register a township should not be granted unless portions are set aside for the purposes of education approved of by the government.

Municipal Government—The abolition of all special charters and the substitution of a general statute granting full powers of taxation and civic legislation.

Agriculture—Liberal and judicious assistance in the settlement of bona fide settlers; loans of money at very low rates of interest for developing the agricultural resources of the province; the erection of creameries, cheese factories and sugar-beet manufactories. More attention should undoubtedly be paid to cattle, sheep and hog raising.

Mines—The encouragement of all efforts to develop the mining resources of the province; the removal of all vexatious taxation upon undeveloped properties, and an equalization of all taxation upon mining privileges.

The Franchise—An equal distribution of electoral power, one factor of population to be taken for cities and one factor for the rural and mining sections. All British subjects over twenty-one to be entitled to vote; one vote only for each person. Each person to be entitled to vote for one member only.

Candidates—All deposits now required of candidates for legislative honors to be abolished.

Incorporation of Companies—Stringent regulations for the formation and registration of incorporated companies; the development of our mining resources being very fruitful in calling into existence many bogus companies, contrary to public interest and the credit of the province.

Taxes—The abolition of all class taxation and the use of public money only for public requirements. The appointment of a provincial auditor, who shall hold office for life, subject only to removal by an act of the legislature.

For cases of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Liver Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in the market.

Baby's Own Soap.

IS NOT, as most soaps, made from "soap fat," the refuse of the kitchen or the abattoir.

VEGETABLE OILS supply the necessary ingredients—one of the reasons why it should be used in nurseries and for delicate skins.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs. Montreal.

NOTICE—After this date I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife. H. WALLER. Victoria, July 16.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTIONS.

Hardware, Iron and Agricultural Implements.

MARVIN & TILTON'S EXTENSIVE STOCK.

MONDAY, JULY 26, AT 11 A.M.

And following days, at 10:30 a. m.

I have been instructed by the above firm to close out the whole of their valuable and well assorted stock in trade at their store, Wharf and Bastion streets, Victoria, consisting of a large assortment of shelf and heavy hardware, nails, iron, steel, chains, cordage, agricultural implements and extras for plows, Toronto, Champion, Buckeye, and other harvesting machines; builders', contractors', plumbers' and loggers' supplies; office furniture, etc., etc.

The Auctioneer would call special attention to this great and peremptory sale, as the firm has decided to close out their business. It would not be in the reach of an ordinary advertisement to enumerate the large stock that will be sold without reserve.

Inspection of stock is invited. Premises open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

GEORGE BYRNES, Auctioneer.

ONLY CORNER AUCTION ROOM.

WILLIAM JONES.

General Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

FURNITURE, FARM STOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.

All goods sent for absolute sale will receive prompt and personal attention. Commissions solicited. Money to loan on real estate. Furniture bought for cash in any amount.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.

CLONDYKE GOLD FIELDS.

SS. ISLANDER.

will sail from Victoria for DYER, ALASKA at 5 p. m. on

July 28.
August 15.

For freight and passenger rates apply companies office, Wharf St.

JNO. IRVING, Manager.

Mining Shares for Sale.

Victoria-Tenand at par. \$0.25
Nelson-Poorman at par. 20
Jodie 31
St. Kereme 04
Wonderful 10
I. X. L. 10

A. W. MORE & CO.,
Mining Brokers, 86 Government St.

McGill University.

MONTREAL.

Session 1897-8.

The curriculum comprises courses in Arts (including the Donalds Special Course for Women), Applied Science, Medicine, Law, and Veterinary Science. Matriculation, Exhibition and Scholarship Examinations will be held: Arts and Medicine, 15th Sept.; Applied Science, 16th Sept.; Law, 17th Sept.; Veterinary Science, 22nd Sept. Copies of the Calendar, containing full information, may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the city of Victoria at its next session for a transfer of the license issued to Mr. Paglen upon the premises known as the Hall Saloon, situated at Fort street, in the city of Victoria, to Wm. Cowling.

JAMES D. ROBINSON,
GEORGE JAGUES,
Executors Estate C. Paglen.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting as a Licensing Court for a transfer to William White of my interest in the license issued to William White and myself for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the King's Head saloon, situated upon the north side of Johnson street in the city of Victoria.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1897.

R. SLOAN.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensing Court for a transfer to Patrick Burke of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situated at the north-west corner of Fort and Douglas streets, Victoria City, known as the Royal saloon.

Dated this 10th day of July, A. D. 1897.

THOS. GARDIN.

NOTICE.

St. John street, from Belleville street to Quebec street, is closed to traffic.

E. A. WILLIOT, City Engineer.

See our line of Hand Mirrors, Hair Brushes, Combs, Panses, etc. Also a large assortment of prescription, 100 Government street, near Yates street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Remember the great Clearance Sale now going on at the Sterling, Yates street. Entire stock at clearing prices.

For Bargains go to the Sterling, Yates street. Entire stock at clearing prices.

Just received direct from England a fresh stock of lawn tennis balls and cricket balls at Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street.

Lizzie Reid was fined \$15 and \$3 costs in the police court this morning for raising a disturbance on Fort street a few evenings ago.

Don't miss the \$4 offer at Skene Lowe's studio.

A dispatch received from Nainaimo this morning states that the residence of Adam Thompson, city clerk, had been destroyed by fire and the residence of his brother, Geo. Thompson, badly damaged.

The Epworth League of the Metropolitan Methodist church are arranging for a jubilee social to be held in the school room adjoining the church on Monday evening next. A good programme has been provided for the benefit of those attending.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Henry Jewell took place to-day at 2:30 p.m. from the family residence, Blanchard street. A large number of friends attended and there were many beautiful floral offerings. Rev. Mr. Spear officiated and the following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Messrs. J. P. Burgess, D. Spencer, T. G. Rayner, W. J. Pendray, F. J. Hall, J. Jessop.

The "Badminton," late Manor House, Vancouver, under management of H. R. Stratton.

Marvin & Tilton's auction sale on Monday at 11 a.m. The goods on the upper floor will be sold the first day, consisting of agricultural implements, Mo-line ploughs, Bureks gang plough, Walter Woods' reaper, Walter Woods' attachments, Hall's potato digger and extras for the following machines and ploughs. Potatoes, binder and mowers, Woods' Champion, Buckeye and other mowers, hay carriers, Planet, Jr., seed drills, horse hoes, harrow spring tooth, churns, also beaver, marten and mink traps, chestnut saws, axe, pick and pen-knives, Goodbye's belt dressing, horse nails, sheet iron, brush hooks, scythes, peckers, ropes, tin cups, finishing nails, buck saws, etc., etc.

I.O.O.F. Excursion to Seattle. 5th Regiment Band Accompanies the Excursion.

The Prospector's Map, covering a considerable portion of East Kootenay, has been issued by F. C. Lang, of Golden. The valley of the Columbia from Glendon to Beaver, and the C. P. railway from Stephen to Glacier, are included in the ground covered, so the map will be seen to be fairly comprehensive. In other respects the map seems to be equally worthy of praise. It is certainly a model of clearness, and, as far as can be judged, it is accurate. The mining claims in a large number of camps are shown with great distinctness, the character of the ore being indicated by the rise of different colors. Boundaries of mining divisions and all lines of communication are also clearly shown.

I.O.O.F. Excursion to Seattle. Those wishing to remain until Monday 9:30 p.m. can do so by paying 75c Extra.

The following are the Victoria passengers per steamer Walla Walla, which sailed yesterday morning from San Francisco: Miss E. McElmannon, Miss Borne, Mrs. Oakley, Miss Oakley, Mrs. Hadley, Mrs. Brunson, Mr. C. Ross, Miss M. C. Barnes, W. H. Callahan, R. E. Dunn, L. Elliott, R. S. Williams, wife and two daughters, E. N. Snider, E. S. Knowlton, Mrs. George Taylor, Miss C. Robertson, Miss S. J. Martin, Miss C. Dole, Miss E. E. Harnes, Dr. Graham, Mrs. J. Gibbs, A. J. McNeill, J. Chaslin, G. W. Lowfrange, Mrs. J. G. Hill, Mrs. J. S. Willard, A. Judson, Mr. Picotte, Bessie Lowe, M. Oakley, A. H. Nichols, J. F. Tunper, Miss Oakley, J. J. Sullivan, G. R. Stoddard, Mrs. A. Brown, R. Roe and son, R. Livingston, L. S. Worrell, N. McArthur, A. Gelbreith, A. C. Toy and wife, Mrs. R. J. Grier, A. Grier, C. G. Oerth, Miss Diana Zeller, J. Sletth, H. Dakin, Mrs. N. R. Horn, A. G. Nowlan, J. H. Suzzett, M. Salmon, F. Jaquins, H. Jaquins, J. F. Feiger, W. Young, T. Young, E. A. Marsland, Mrs. A. C. Stewart, S. G. Ben, L. Stingham.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

PRICES
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

B. Stessinger, Mrs. Hallman, W. Colbeck, O. Case, J. Nagel.

The most delicious sauce in the world—Yorkshire Relish.

A large assortment of English Rockingham tea pots at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

I.O.O.F. Excursion to Seattle, Saturday, July 25th. Return \$1.50, Children from 7 to 12 50c, under 7 free.

15 cent tea kettles, 15 cent dish pans and other cheap thrifware at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

An Ottawa dispatch says that Hon. Mr. Sifton has as yet made no arrangements for his intended trip to the coast and cannot now say when he will go.

In ordering wood give us a trial. Our wood is all cut from large trees and thoroughly dry, therefore it must be the best that money can buy. Sold in any length. Spratt & Macaulay.

Seattle's picturesque Leschi Park—Wild animals! Trained sea lions! Choice flowers! Shady walks! Seats and swings! Steam, sail and row boats!

The children of the St. Barnabas' church Sunday school, together with their friends, will go to Sidney on Saturday. The train will leave the Hillside avenue station at 10 a.m., returning at 7 p.m. Refreshments, ice cream and candies will be for sale on the grounds.

Staterooms on the City of Kingston for the I.O.O.F. excursion to Seattle on Saturday can be obtained at the Northern Pacific Railway office to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock at the same prices as usual. A big crowd is going over on the Kingston.

The Epworth League of the Metropolitan Methodist church are arranging for a jubilee social to be held in the school room adjoining the church on Monday evening next. A good programme has been provided for the benefit of those attending.

I.O.O.F. Excursion July 24th. Grand tennis match for championship of Washington and British Columbia.

The preliminary examination of Victor M. Ruthven, charged with publishing indecent literature, to wit a book entitled "The Crimes of Romish Priests," was commenced in the police court this morning. Mr. Martin, who appeared for the defense, objected to the information on the ground that it should state specifically the passages in the book which were considered immoral. There was an argument lasting all morning on this point, the objection being finally overruled. Joseph Hall, who swears to the information, testified as to having purchased one of the books complained of. He was rigidly cross-examined by Mr. Martin. Other witnesses were examined this afternoon. The court room was crowded during the progress of the proceedings.

This evening the Fifth Regiment band will give a concert at the residence of Mrs. A. J. Smith, Superior street, in aid of the Children's Ward of the Jubilee Hospital. The programme follows: March—"El Capitan".....Sopano Overture—"Baudisterstrasse".....Sopano Mazurka Russe—"Among the Roses".....Sopano Grand Fantasia on Scotch Melodies.....Cavalry Concert Waltzes—"Golden Showers".....Waldteufel Intermission of ten minutes. Selection from "Robin Hood".....DeKoven Chorus Dance—"Manana".....Misset (a) Patriotic—"Britches".....Aesch (b) Descriptive Piece—"The Post Horn".....Schaffer Cornet Obligato, Bandstand North. Selection from "Poor Jonathan" arr. Moses March—"The Thunderer".....Sopano God Save the Queen.

Only 2 days more for \$4.00 "Carbonettes" at Skene Lowe's. Bring the children.

The meeting held by the Liberal Association last evening was largely attended. In the absence of the president, George Riley, E. V. Boileau occupied the chair. The circular from the Kamloops Liberal Association suggesting the calling of a provincial convention at an early date and the formation of a Provincial Liberal Association evoked considerable discussion. The idea was well received and a resolution was passed endorsing the proposal and favoring New Westminster as a desirable point for the proposed convention. A resolution supporting Messrs. Bosworth and Templeman and Dr. Milne in their action in urging upon the government the necessity of appointing customs officers for duty in the Yukon country, and emphasizing the importance of prompt action was also passed, and will be wired to the federal authorities.

PERSONAL.

E. Blewett came over from Vancouver last evening.

W. H. Lowe, wife and child, of St. Paul, are at the Oriental.

Lieut. Governor Dewdney returned last evening from the interior.

G. A. Birch, wife and family, of Washington, D. C., are guests at the Queen's.

Mrs. Lapierre and Miss Kirkwood returned last evening from a visit to Vancouver.

F. M. Rattenbury, Thos. Allie and R. T. Cooper, returned last evening from the Terminal City.

Rev. R. W. Johnston and wife, of London, Ont., are at the Oriental, having returned from a trip south.

W. N. Laxier returned this morning from a visit to the coast where he went to arrange for the shipment east of halibut from British Columbia banks.

REDUCED RATES TO THE EAST.

From July 12th to July 17th inclusive, also on Mondays and Thursdays thereafter up to and including August 24th, the Northern Pacific Railway will sell tickets at greatly reduced rates to all principal points in the East and Europe. For rates and all information call on E. F. Blackwood, agent Northern Pacific Railway Company.

Free concert at Leschi Park by 5th Regt. Band, Saturday, July 31st.

New goods, Keeler's marmalade and fine Canadian cheese. R. H. Jameson, 33 Fort street.

If You Were A Chemist

You would know that our drugs are pure.

BUT YOU ARE NOT

So we ask you to take our word for it. Just trust us as you do your doctor.

John Cochrane, Chemist.

North-West Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

MANY ARE GOING

Miners From Nanaimo Come Down to Outfit for the Yukon.

Excursion Steamer Queen, Leaving To-morrow Will Go Through to Dyea.

The city is filling up with men bound for the Klondyke gold fields. They are coming from all directions, even from the South, where the news has gone forth that a duty will be levied upon American goods before they are allowed to enter the promised land. The first contingent of fever-stricken easterners have also arrived, a party coming in last evening from Manitoba and the Northwest to outfit here and join the rush to the north. Kootenay and the interior mining districts are also giving their quota to form the stampede, but the city of Nanaimo, considering her size, has got the fever worse than any.

Mr. James McGregor, M.P.P., who came down on the noon train, says he has it as bad as any of his constituents, but cannot go at present. The ex-member for Nanaimo, Thos. Keith, will, however, try his luck at gold mining, and with a large party, who came down on the noon train, will outfit here. They will dry and get passage on the Queen or the Islander. The latter vessel will sail at Nanaimo on her way north and pick up freight and passengers. A special to the Times from Nanaimo to-day says:

"The excitement in regard to the Yukon still continues. Miners who have good, comfortable homes are endeavoring to mortgage and in some cases sell their home to obtain the necessary funds to take their fever-stricken families following left by train for Victoria to-day: H. Shaw, boatbuilder; A. Sweetie, livery keeper; G. Lister, W. Webster, A. Duggan, J. White, S. Webster, M. Woodburn, Thos. Keith (ex-M.P.P.), J. Nees, A. Wilson, N. Hubbard, coal miners; C. Snowden, engineer; J. McGregor, school teacher; A. McGregor, blacksmith; W. Gray, professional hierclist, Nanaimo; and E. Myerman, watchmaker, Wellington. Some twenty more will leave early next week. It is said that a letter received, dated June 16th, from Clondyke, contains the news that some of the parties who left Victoria last March had struck good pay in dry ground in one of the gulches of the El Dorado."

The steamer Queen, the next steamer leaving this city for the land of gold, will sail from the outer wharf to-morrow evening. So great has the demand been for accommodation on her by prospectors, who intend going to the Clondyke, that the officials of the Pacific Coast Steamship company have decided to have her run right on up the Lynn canal to Dyea, instead of stopping at Juneau, as she usually does. Every available space on her will be taken up, and she will carry a large amount of freight. The Queen, being an excursion steamer, will not carry as many miners as the boats following her, as the greater part of her accommodation was taken up over a month ago by excursionists, who wish to go north to see the wonders of Alaskan scenery. In the steamer, however, all the accommodation has been taken up by men who give the scenery which is to be seen en route a passing glance. They have no eyes or thoughts for scenery. They think only of the wonderfully rich field to which they are journeying. Those who secured passage are: O. H. Van Milligen and J. F. Sugrue, who have managed to secure first class passage as far as Juneau, and a number of prospectors, who come from Manitoba and different parts of British Columbia, all bound for Clondyke and the great gold fields of the Canadian Northwest. Those who booked passage to-day were: Hugh Martin, George Smart and W. Kingston, of Winnipeg; R. Moncrieff, H. Williams, Robt. Smith, C. Bird and William Waters, of Selkirk; A. McLaughlin, of Birtle; A. McKay and J. Lovell, of New Denver; and J. H. Hepple and J. Gilchrist, of Nanaimo.

J. Speed, of Sneed Bros., and John Stockins, formerly of Sault Ste. Marie, have secured passage on the Islander. They will take up two horses to do their packing. W. Chibman came down from Chemainus to-day to take the first available steamer to the north. "The steamer Canby" was to have sailed from Vancouver last evening, with 68 head of cattle and 26 horses, shipped by the Chemainus stock company. Many showing the Clondyke region are now in much demand. The proprietor of the Orchard House has the latest publishing on view, together with the mining laws.

5th Regt. Band returning to Seattle, Saturday, July 31st. On return, from 10 to 12 o'clock concert in grand saloon. 5th Regt. Orchestra (ten pianos) and vocal singers, while remainder of band play for dance on lower deck.

Hotel Dallas, Seaside Hotel—10 minutes by electric cars. Strictly first-class. Porter and baggage men at every steamer and train. Wm. Jensen, proprietor.

SCHLITZ.

The best beer that made Milwaukee famous, on draught at the Bank Exchange at 5c per glass.

For the Klondyke!

Mining parties outfitting for the new Klondyke can be suited here for very little cost. Just the things you want are here, at the price you want to pay—sometimes less.

Heavy Flannel Top Shirts.....\$1.00
Heavy Underwear, all wool, per suit 1.75
Heavy Woolen Socks, 6 pairs/or. 1.00
Heavy Toff Pants, all wool.....1.75
Heavy Imitation Seal Skin Caps.....1.25
Heavy Fleece-lined Mitts (the best) 40
Cardigan Jackets.....\$1.25 to 3.00
Extra Heavy All-Wool Blankets, 8, 10, 12, 14 ft., at.....60c. per lb.

And everything you want for your outfit is here at correspondingly low prices. Bear us in mind when you're outfitting—we'll save you money.

Cameron,

The Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson Street.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The steamer Mischief left for Sooke this morning with a large number of the members of the church of Christ Church Cathedral and their friends, who have chosen that spot for their annual outing. The Mischief will return with the picknickers about 9 o'clock this evening.

H. M. S. Comus has not yet arrived at Esquimalt, although she is hourly expected. According to a dispatch just received, from San Francisco, she landed twenty-two seamen from the British ship Kinkora at that port. These seamen, whose vessel was wrecked, spent nearly two months on the barren island of Clipperton, in the South Seas, before they were rescued by the Comus.

The steamer Cogitum left for the north yesterday evening, and soon afterwards the steamer Princess Louise followed her. Both were bound for Naas river and the various wharves en route. Neither vessel carried many passengers or a very large quantity of freight. The Cogitum took on several prospectors at Vancouver, who, notwithstanding the rush to the Klondyke, are going to look for the yellow metal on the banks of the Skeena. The passengers who sailed in the Louise were: Thomas Stromgren, M. McLaughlin, Geo. Palmer, Mr. Moore and Mr. Pearce.

The steamer Thistle made a trip to Seattle on Monday which ended most unprofitably, and far better would it have been for her had she remained at her berth just above the bridge. She carried a party of about twenty tourists, who are returning to their homes in the Eastern States, and who are most anxious to connect with the east bound train at Portland. They intended to go from here to Tacoma by the steamer Queen, but having missed that steamer they arranged with Capt. Butler of the Thistle to take them to Seattle, where they could catch the steamer Flyer for Tacoma. The Thistle made a fast trip across and caught the steamer Flyer just as she was backing from the wharf. A gang plank was run between the two steamers and the tourists all secured passage on the Flyer. In allowing this Capt. Butler broke the customs laws under which he should have waited until the customs officials gave him a permit to land his passengers. Had he, however, awaited the official the tourists would not have made connection with the Flyer, and in consequence have been late to arrive at Portland. Capt. Butler at once called on Deputy Collector of Customs Christian and informed him of what he had done. The steamer was then held until Collector of Customs Samlars was notified. After a short delay she was allowed to proceed to Port Townsend, where the collector imposed a fine of \$200 on Capt. Butler. The fine was paid under protest.

5th Regt. Band Excursion to Seattle, Saturday, July 31st. Excursionists have free use of parlors, reception rooms, lavatory, etc., at Hotel Butler. Parces checked gratis.

HERE IS A KICK.

To the editor: I have been reading your excellent paper for a long time, and in the main I find it a very satisfactory newspaper, but here is one feature that aggravates me beyond measure and makes me swear (sometimes) that I will stop that about. The thing that I complain of is those reading notices which begin with an interesting, new item and end up with "the best and most popular route between St. Paul and Chicago are the best dining car service in the world, is via the Wisconsin Central line." The statement is truthful enough, and I suppose that J. G. Ford, G.P.A., Milwaukee, Wis., or Geo. S. Batty, general agent, 240 Stark st., Portland, Ore., finds this a good way to meet and inform the travelling public of the advantages of travelling over their lines. Yours truly,

Remnant lots of wall paper at greatly reduced prices to clear out certain patterns. Wellie Bros.

WOOD...

Consult us for your supply of Wood and Coal. Our Wood is thoroughly seasoned and cut from large timber. Delivered in any length.

Spratt & Macaulay.

Sailing! Sailing!

Our Summer Regatta is now going on, and the beautiful craft

THE STERLING

is leading all others in the races. There are some pebbles on the beach that attract the attention of the people. Here they are:

DRESS GOODS (We are simply slaughtering Dress Goods. If you want a New Dress at a little cost here's the place to come.)

GLOVES (Our part reputation in Gloves is well known. But we are now selling at prices that startle the public.)

UNDERWEAR (We have always made this line a specialty. But we are now doing more than ever. All lines reduced to bedrock prices.)

We have great pleasure in inviting you to our Summer Regatta. We can promise you a good time and value for your money. This is no old stock racket. Everything we have is new and up-to-date. Come early and get the pick.

The Sterling, 88 Yates St.

A SACRIFICE SALE OF

Tan Goods

FOR LADIES

IS NOW ON

At our Store. We must clear out all Colored Footwear. No reasonable offer refused. Be on time.

A. B. Erskine,

Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

You Can't Do Better

If you are in need of a New Suit, an Overcoat, a Pair of Trousers -- or anything in the Merchant Tailoring line -- you can't do better than see us. We carry a large, well-selected stock of the most fashionable fabrics for gentlemen's wear, and our prices are satisfactory to our clients.

A. Gregg & Son,

Tailors. Yates St.

PURE FOOD ENSURES GOOD HEALTH

There being so much cheap, adulterated JAM on the market, we wish to let Housekeepers know that

Preserves prepared by O'Neil & Morris are Guaranteed Perfectly Pure.

We exercise the greatest care in their manufacture, and employ the best skilled labor, which with select Fruit, Pure Sugar, Esquisito Cleanliness (the real and the automatic fruit cleaning machinery employed, make our Preserves the finest offered for sale.

WHEN YOU WANT A GOOD ALL-ROUND FAMILY SOAP--ONE WHICH WILL ANSWER EQUALLY AS WELL FOR THE LAUNDRY, TOILET OR BATH, ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THE

WHITE SWAN SOAP

AND YOU WILL FIND IT THE FINEST SOAP YOU EVER USED. MANUFACTURED BY

W. J. PENDRAY.

FOR SALE.

On Pender Island 3,181 acres of mixed farm, fruit and pasture land, some cleared, with coal and mineral rights at (\$2) per acre. Title, Crown Grants. The Island abounds with game, the hays with fish. For further particulars see Directory. Apply

H. J. ROBERTSON, National Hotel.

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43 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C.

W. J. R. COWELL, B.A., F.G.S., Mining Eng'r

Sole Proprietor and Manager.

By Order of STATE MIN. DEPT. 10-15-97 DAY.

MINING CLAIMS REPORTED ON.

PROTECT YOUR EYES.

From bright sunlight and dust, by wearing a pair of our Eyeglasses. They are tested and nothing is stronger and more reliable. See our large stock of Eyeglasses, Field and Marine Glasses. See the largest stock of Binoculars and Spectacles in the city.

F. W. NOLTE & CO., OPTICIANS, 125 FORT ST.

DEEPEST WELL IN THE WORLD.

Great Hole in the Ground Being Dug Near Pittsburgh.

The deepest well in the world will soon be completed near Pittsburgh, Penn. It is now more than a mile deep, and when finished it may reach down two miles into the earth.

It is being bored in the interest of science. The object in penetrating so deeply is to determine just what the interior of the human footbed is like.

From a commercial point of view the well was a success long ago. At comparatively few feet below the surface both gas and oil were struck in paying quantities, but the company owning the plant determined to dedicate it to science, and invited Prof. William Hallock, of Columbia college, to carry on a series of temperature investigations as the hole is carried deeper and deeper into the earth.

The results of these investigations are very interesting, and it is the opinion of several well known scientists that the ultimate result of the boring will prove to be of widespread economic, as well as of scientific value. Most significant of all, the facts so far ascertained is that the well grows steadily hotter as its depth increases.

It has long been a theory among well known men that if it is possible to go deep enough some new geologic condition or economic feature would be found to exist. At the very best they claim that the well would finally become so hot that water could be pumped down cold and pumped up in the form of steam, and thus the natural power of the future be obtained.

One remarkable feature of the well is that the gas found near the surface is now used to operate the powerful engines which do the drilling. Thus the natural power already issuing from the well is utilized for the purpose of deepening it.

Taking the temperature of a deep well is a delicate operation. It is a twelve hour task, although most of that time is put in anxious waiting.

The thermometers used are known to scientists as maximum thermometers. The well record up to the limit of the hottest medium in which they are placed, but the mercury cannot fall below this maximum point until it is reduced by mechanical means.

The hole through which the mercury rises has a little twist in it just above the bulb. The heat will drive the mercury up the tube until a maximum point is reached. If the thermometer is brought into a colder climate the mercury will attempt to drop back into the bulb, but cannot of its own weight pass the twisted point. It therefore forms a reliable record of the highest temperature it has encountered in its passage down the well. After being brought to the surface the mercury can be shaken back to the bulb.

Two thermometers are operated side by side in the well, so as to account for any individual variation in the instruments. They are lowered to distances of 50 feet apart, all the way down the well. A complete descent of the well occupies twenty minutes, and, of course, the same amount of time is required for the ascent.

The thermometers are lowered and raised on a thin steel tape, working on a windlass, and, for the sake of greater accuracy in the record, they are left in the well over night.

Within the wells, which have as yet been bored the rise in temperature has averaged about 1 degree Fahrenheit for every fifty feet, with a very small, but yet perceptible increase as the bottom is approached.

The temperature of the Pittsburgh well at a depth of 5,000 feet was found to be 120.9 F. At the bottom the temperature is 128 degrees Fahrenheit. The well, in its present stage, is 5,502 feet deep.

In a deep well near Wheeling, W. Va., the temperature is 51 degrees at the top and 110 degrees at a depth of 4,500 feet. In the Sprenberg salt well near Berlin, the temperature is about 47 degrees at the top and 118 degrees at a depth of 4,170 feet. In the Schladbach salt well, near Livore, the surface temperature is about 51 degrees, while at 5,740 feet it runs up to 135.55 degrees.

Work on the boring of the Wheeling well was stopped at one time for two years. An oak plug was placed in the top and the well was left untouched. When opened the well was found to have filled with fresh water to within forty feet of the top, yet when the temperatures were taken at various depths they were found to be identical with those taken when the hole contained nothing but air.

Scientists no longer believe the center of the earth to be a molten mass. They believe it to be very hot, but yet cooling day by day, just as a great cannon ball cools towards the center. This would explain why the rise of the temperature is so gradual as the depths of the wells are increased.

According to the condition already encountered, the boiling point of water, 212 degrees, should be reached at a depth of two miles. This, of course, for places where the surface offers no unusual evidence of heat beneath. In geology districts the increase is much more rapid.

Prof. Hallock was asked if it were practicable to utilize directly the internal heat of the earth.

"I should say it would be practicable," he replied. "The heat could be used in the form of steam. If water was encountered at the proper depth it would be in the form of steam, which could be raised to the surface and used direct. On the other hand, if the bottom of the hole was dry and hot, water might be pumped down cold and returned as steam. It could then be used in the most practical manner."

The geologists are making the investigation of the strata that overlie the copiferous limestone of the region. Some of the deeper strata do not come to the surface until they reach a point towards the middle of Ohio.

"It would, of course, be premature to make statements concerning and development except the constant increase of heat. That, however, is likely to continue, and it may be the course of time come to be utilized. The earth could then be drawn upon like an immense storage battery, and the creation of what would be veritable artificial, geysers would be no infrequent."

Prof. Hallock is making his investigations at the instance of the United States geological survey, which is at the present time making every effort to determine just what lies under the United

States. His investigations open up a new field of research which will undoubtedly henceforth engross the attention of our scientists. The earth, through its products, has been indirectly harnessed before, but there is a scheme to capture its internal fire and cause them to furnish the power with which to run our factories, light our houses and warm our dwellings.

THE PHOTOGRAPHS THAT LIE.

The old saying that "photographs do not lie" must go to join the growing host of exploded notions, says the New York Tribune. It may have been true when photography was new and undeveloped, but the fact remains, that at the present time photographs may be and are made to lie with great frequency and facility. The methods by which this result is accomplished are more various and extensive than most persons suspect. Retouching in its simplest form, such as smoothing out deficiencies in the complexion, is well known to everybody, but it is not so generally understood that even the shape of the features may be altered by skilful work with the negative. Lines of figure are also frequently changed. The writer has seen and compared, the original proof and the finished picture of a well known actress, famous for her beauty. In the proof hollows appear in the neck, and the lines of the shoulders, though graceful, leave something still to be desired in the way of perfect roundness and symmetry. The finished photograph shows a transformation. The hollows are gone, and the irregularities of the shoulder lines have become curves of perfect beauty. It is a lie, doubtless, but a pleasing and satisfactory one.

So much for the result of retouching, but there are tricks of posing which pervert the truth just as completely. By throwing an object or a part of an object so far into the foreground or background that it is out of focus, it may be made to appear of a size wholly different from its real proportions. The most familiar instance of this trick is seen in pictures of wonderful "catches" of fish. The honest fisherman holds the string out at arm's length in front of his body, so that, compared with himself, his trophies appear large. A one-pound trout passes itself off gaily as a five pounder, and other varieties gain in apparent size in the same satisfactory ratio.

When professional athletes, "strong men" and prize fighters come before the camera, the same focussing device is employed. Hercules throws out his arms, folded, well in front of his chest, and in the picture the development of his biceps is almost terrifying in its proportions. If he desires to give prominence to the muscles of his shoulders and upper back, he stands sideways, so as to bring them nearest the lens, and by maneuvering and posing a little any part of the body which it is desired to emphasize may be made to appear well developed.

A STEAM HORSE INVENTED.

After three years of constant mechanical experiment, Joseph Barseloux, a blacksmith, of Sandy Hill, N. Y., has, according to a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, invented a steam horse that promises to revolutionize cheap locomotion. The horse does not move on legs, but on a single wheel about two feet in diameter. This wheel is attached to the shafts, just as is a live horse. Over the mechanism, constructed on an oblong support covering the top of the wheel, is the frame of the horse. The reins attached to the mouth of the horse when pulled will cause the mummy animal to turn in whatever direction the driver may desire.

Mr. Barseloux has attached his invention to a two-wheeled road cart, with the shafts attached to the sides of the steam horse, and has operated it with complete success. The single front wheel is 27 inches in diameter. It has a tire four inches wide. On this wheel is mounted an American motor, operated by a gasoline engine. There are three endless chains in the make-up of the invention.

At present the engine weighs 550 pounds. Eventually the weight will be reduced to about 350 pounds. The dummy horse that will cover the machinery on the front wheel will resemble the horses displayed in carriage factories warerooms. When it is completed the steam horse will only along the roadways as a formidable rival of the traction engine. He believes it will be able to pull several times its own weight.

Tired, Nervous, Sleepless. Men and women—how gratefully they write about Hood's Sarsaparilla. Once helpless and discouraged, having lost all faith in medicines, now in good health and "able to do my own work," because Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to enrich and purify the blood and make the weak strong—this is the experience of a host of people.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable and sure.

A HORSE'S VITALITY.

A remarkable accident occurred on the Brighthouse estate, Richmond district, a few days ago. A big draught horse belonging to G. Jenne was out in the field. In running about it stepped with one of its front feet on a long stake. This caused the stake, which was pointed to fly up and enter the horse's body at the junction of the hind leg therewith. The horse could not stop on the instant, and the result was that the stake was driven clean through his body and a foot above, the wound of exit being near the hip.

Standing in the field with the stake through its body, but he did not notify the people who owned it, though their house is near the road. Instead, he informed a man whom he met three miles further on. J. Gibbons, V.S., was sent for. It took the full strength of two men to pull out the stake, which was about 5 inches across at the lower part that was in the poor animal's body, and besides had several nails sticking in it. On Saturday the horse was doing nicely and the wound was healing splendidly, so that there is every hope now that the horse will recover. Vancouver World.

Baldness can be averted, and many times heads that are already bald can be made to grow fine, healthy hair, of a natural hue, by Hall's Hair Renewer.



Do you see this package?

—keep it in your mind

and when you ask for "Athlete"

See that this is what you get.

Quickcure

Is the quickest remedy ever known to cure Burns, Bruises, Scalds, Cuts, Sores, Boils, Sprains, Strains, etc.

The many well known people, of high standing in the community, who have spoken and written of the merits of Quickcure, show that it is an honest remedy of great efficacy.

DRINK Montserrat In Hot Weather.

It is the pure juice of ripe fruit—and a wholesome summer beverage. It is cheaper and more convenient than lemonade. Beware of imitations which are mere concoctions and injurious to health.

On the Island of Montserrat (W.I.) alone is the Juice systematically cultivated for the purpose of supplying the juice as a beverage. "MONTSERRAT" is never misty.

If a Lime Juice Cordial is desired "Limeita" will be found the finest in the market.

THE LASH FOR WIFE-BEATERS.

Baltimore's jail board has just adopted a resolution expressing the opinion that "the police justices of the city ought in future to sentence wife-beaters who appear before them to the whipping post, as we believe that the punishment at the post would have a better effect than imprisonment in jail." This resolution, it is worth noting, was introduced by Mrs. E. A. Robinson, the only member of the board, and she advocated its passage in a long speech, calling attention to the ever-increasing number of commitments for wife-beating. She said that imprisonment for 30, 60 or 90 days had apparently no deterrent effect upon the average wife beater, for the records of the jail show that many of the offenders repeat their offence almost immediately after their release. In her opinion a number of lashes at the post would have a wholesome effect upon such law breakers, and would also deter others from following their example. All the members of the board concurred in Mrs. Robinson's opinion.

—Japanese matting, hammocks, camping outfits, etc., at Weller Bros.

These two cases led me to prescribe Tutti-Frutti. I am now cured of my chronic constipation and my bowels are regular. I have not kept notes of these cases, but I have nearly all a cure for them. I was effected, and in the few that did not progress, I have recovered the benefit from the procedure was marked.

CYRUS EDSON, M.D.,
Health Commissioner of New York City, and President of the Board of Pharmacy of New York City and County.
See that the trade mark name.

TUTTI FRUTTI

Is on each 5c. package.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES

TO ALL POINTS EAST

The Great Northern R'y

Will sell first class tickets to Chicago and all points East at very low rates, on the following dates: July 12th to 17th, July 19th to 22nd, 24th to 26th, and August 2nd, 5th and 6th. For all information write or call upon

J. H. ROGERS, Agent,
75 Government Street.

REDUCED RATES

TO ALL Eastern Canadian and United States Points

VIA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

For full particulars apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria.

E. J. COYLE, D. P. A., Vancouver.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO'Y, Agents North China Insurance Co., Ltd. (Marine).

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, IMPORTERS OF Japanese Rice, Silk and General Mercandise, Board of Trade Building, Victoria.

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REDUCED RATES

TO ALL Eastern Canadian and United States Points

VIA THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

For full particulars apply to

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. (LIMITED.)

Time Table No. 28, Taking Effect December 24th, 1896.

VANCOUVER ROUTE. Victoria to Vancouver daily except Monday at 11 o'clock. Vancouver to Victoria daily except Monday at 11:15 o'clock, or on arrival of G. P. M. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE. Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 7 o'clock. Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.

For Pender and Moreby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 11:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pender Pass, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pender Island and Moreby Island, Thursday, normally at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE. Steamships of this Company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month, at 8 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer, will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

RAILWAY ROUND ROUTE. Steamer "Tees" leaves Victoria for Alberni and Round ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month. The Company reserves the right of changing this time table, at any time, without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, JNO. IRVING, General Agent, Manager.

Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAYS. Leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SUNDAYS. Leave Victoria at 9:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at 10:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

Spokane Falls & Northern Nelson & Fort Sheppard Red Mountain Railways

The only all rail route without change of cars between Spokane, Roseland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Roseland.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. Leave Spokane at 8:00 a.m., 5:00 p.m. Roseland at 9:10 a.m., 6:10 p.m. Nelson at 10:15 a.m., 7:15 p.m.

Connections at Nelson with steamer for Kootenay and Boundary. Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

FOR PUGET SOUND POINTS. S.S. ROSALIE

Leave Victoria daily (except Sunday) at 8:00 p.m., returning Seattle daily except Sunday at 11:00 a.m. Fare: TO PORT TOWNSEND, \$1.50. TO SEATTLE, \$2.50. TO PACOMA, \$3.50. If desired, remain on board at Seattle for breakfast, as steamer leaves at her dock until 10:00 a.m., when she leaves for Victoria.

Round trip tickets at reduced rates. For tickets and information call on or address J. E. DUNSMITH, Agent, 75 Government St.

TRANSPORTATION.

Going to Chicago or Anywhere East?

If you are, see that your ticket from Minneapolis, St. Paul to Duluth reads via THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

(C. ST. P. M. & O. R.R.)

Three (3) First-Class Trains Leave Minneapolis 7:30 a.m.; St. Paul 8:15 a.m. Daily. Badger State Express. Has Parlor Car to Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 9 p.m., Chicago 9:55 p.m.

Leave Minneapolis 6:15 p.m.; St. Paul, 6:55 p.m., except Sunday. Atlantic & Southern Express, has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and FREE Chair Car to Chicago. Arrive Chicago 8 p.m.

Leave Minneapolis 7:30 p.m.; St. Paul 8:10 p.m. Daily. Famous Northwestern Limited. Has Wagner Private Compartment and Sixteen Section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches to Chicago. Sleeper to Milwaukee, Breakfast in Dining Car before reaching Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 7:50 a.m.; Chicago 9:30 a.m.

For Illustrated Folder FREE descriptive of Splendid Train Service via This Line, to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth, Ashland, as well as to Milwaukee and Chicago. Call on your Home Agent or Address

T. W. TEASDALE, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul. W. H. MEAD, General Agent, 263 Washington Street, Portland, Ore. F. W. PARKER, Commercial Agent, 606 First Avenue Seattle.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO R.Y. S.S. "CITY OF NANAIMO"

W. D. OWEN, Master. Sails as follows, calling at way ports as freight and passengers may order: Lv. Victoria, Tuesday, 7 a.m. Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m. Lv. Comox for Nanaimo, Friday, 7 a.m. Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m. For freight or stateroom apply on board or at the company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store street.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO R.Y. TIME TABLE NO. 28. To take effect at 8:00 a.m. on Monday. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH. Daily and Sunday. Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington, 8:00 a.m. Lv. Nanaimo, 11:45 a.m. Lv. Wellington, 12:15 p.m.

GOING SOUTH. Daily and Sunday. Lv. Wellington for Victoria, 8:00 a.m. Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, 8:45 a.m. Lv. Victoria, 12:30 p.m.

For rates and information apply at the Company's office. A. DUNSMITH, President. J. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co'y. The Company's elegant steamers UMA, TILLA, CITY OF PUEBLO and WALLA WALLA, carrying R. B. M. Mail, leave VICTORIA, B. C. for San Francisco, at 9 p.m., July 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Aug. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; Sept. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; Aug. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Sept. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29. Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B. C., at 9 a.m., July 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Aug. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; Sept. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28. Due at Victoria, a.m., July 5, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Aug. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; Sept. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26.

The elegant steamers CITY OF TOPEKA and QUEEN leave VICTORIA for Alaska July 8, 15, 22, 29; Aug. 5, 12, 19, 26. Due back at Victoria July 10, 17, 24, 31; Aug. 7, 14, 21, 28. The Company reserves right to change, without previous notice, steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

R. P. RYHER & Co., Agts., 61 & 63 Wharf St., Victoria, B. C. GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., S. F.

THE LIBRARY CAR ROUTE. ROCK BALLAST—NO DUST. GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

MEALS IN DINING CAR A LA CARTE. America's Scenic Line.

THE DIRECT RAIL ROUTE TO KOOTENAY MINING COUNTRY. Connections made at Duluth with NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S MAGNIFICENT PASSENGER STEAMERS, FOR ALL PORTS EAST.

Shortest line to ST. PAUL, CHICAGO and the EAST. Passengers have choice of morning or evening boat from Victoria. OVERLAND, Leave Seattle 4:00 p.m. COAST LINE, Leave Seattle 9:15 a.m. For further information call on or address R. C. STEVENS, J. H. ROBERTS, Agts. R. C. STEVENS, Seattle, 1500 1st St.

FOR HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA. S.S. AUSTRALIA, for HONOLULU only. Tuesday, Aug. 30th, at 3 p.m. S. S. MOANA sails Thursday, July 22nd, at 2 p.m. Line to COOLBAUGH, Aust. and CAPE TOWN, South Africa, July 10, 18, 26, 31.

J. D. SPENCER & SONS, CO., Agents, 114 Montgomery Street, Freight Office, 127 Market St., San Francisco.

British Columbia.

KAMLOOPS.

Splendid reports reach us from Nicola Valley, Savona, Shuswap and Salmon Arm regarding the crops. There should be some magnificent grain and vegetable exhibits at the fall show.

R. E. Smith, his sub-agents and employees have been ejected from the Iron Mask and Copper Queen claims. Application was made to the supreme court at Vancouver on Saturday by Messrs. Fulton & Ward, acting on behalf of W. T. Newman, for writs of ejectment, damages and injunction restraining the defendant, his sub-agents and employees from further interference with the above mentioned claims. Mr. Justice McGill granted the injunction until the 22nd inst., when further application was made. Similar proceedings were taken against Messrs. Flynn and Withrow, the re-locators of the Sunrise and Copper Queen claims, and writs as above were obtained.

Coal in paying quantities is now believed to exist on Coal Hill near the slope sunk by Major Vaughan some years ago. The freshets of last spring caused large mud slides on the west side of the mine, uncovering coal measures indicative of great value. The water from several springs in the spring and fall, have so far surface water every spring at the surface that it will remain solid when exposed to air. A short time ago this ground was taken up by local parties and prospecting work begun. The croppings show a 40-inch seam of partially clean coal, the whole being thoroughly soaked with water. A 10-foot tunnel across the measures failed to reach the bottom slide, and the owners decided to sink a slope on the east side to catch the No. 1 seam at a depth of about 20 feet. Messrs. J. C. Mills and M. J. McIvor are among those interested in this property.

GRAND FORKS.

Grand Forks, B. C., July 18.—Julius Elchich, a mining man from Colville, Wash., was an arrival in the city last night. He has come to do some assessment on prospects belonging to him, situated in Summit Camp. Mr. Elchich is interested in the Humming Bird mine, and is at present negotiating for the purchase of the entire claim.

Messrs. Porter and Morgan, who have the contract for a 50 foot tunnel on the Gray Eagle claim on Observation mountain, have cut through the nine foot ledge of ore and have stopped work temporarily, pending instructions from the claim owners.

The Pathfinder is being steadily developed by the company, hearing the same name, there being seven men now employed on this property. There are said to be 300 tons of ore in sight on this property, that it is claimed, assays from \$20 to \$80 in gold.

The Little Giant property, situated near this city, is about to be sold, the purchaser being a Rosland mining man.

A strike is reported on the Rio Grande property, in Summit camp. This claim is owned by William Schmuck, of this city.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, July 21.—Mr. J. W. Hawkins, president of the Orphan Boy Mining Company, was admitted to bail yesterday.

Mr. Seldon W. Cummings, L.L.B., of Philadelphia, was united in marriage yesterday morning to Miss Mary Harrington Vaughan, daughter of Mr. Simon Vaughan of this city.

In the police court yesterday afternoon the man Bain, charged with stealing a valise from a hotel in Vancouver, was brought up, he having been arrested in Revelstoke by the police of that town. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and being willing that the case should be summarily disposed of was sentenced to two years with hard labor. He was removed to the New Westminster penitentiary last night.

GREENWOOD CITY.

Boundary Creek Times. Mr. Gordon, a mining engineer from London, arrived in Greenwood yesterday and will spend some time examining properties in the district.

Messrs. Nelson & Tyman, the proprietors of the Pioneer hotel, have purchased from Messrs. Sansom & Holbrook the lot adjoining the hotel, the consideration being \$800. The lot has a 25-foot frontage on Government street and is 100 feet deep.

J. H. Hall, a prominent smelter man of Butte, has spent the last week examining the mines in the vicinity of Greenwood. His object in coming here was to enquire into the possibilities for the erection of a smelter in the vicinity.

It is gratifying to see that Spokane capitalists, who are interested in claims in Boundary Creek district, have been at work developing the same. The American owners have shown considerable activity during the past week, and appear to have the necessary courage to expend their money in developing claims.

The Boundary Creek Mining Company have put a large number of men to work on the Last Chance mine, in Sky-lark camp. It is understood that the work on this property will be continued all summer. Considerable work has already been carried out on this mine, and the result has been most encouraging to the company. Application has already been made for a crown grant for the Last Chance.

Mr. F. Koffer, manager of the Boundary mines company, writes to the Times to state that the Boundary Mines company did not transfer their properties to the new joint stock companies free miners' certificate. The money for the said certificate was deposited with the recorder at the close of June, but owing to the absence of official notification that the company had been registered under the provisions of the New Companies' Act (although application had been made at Victoria for said registration), the free miners' certificate could not be legally issued by the local office. The reason for the transfer of the claims is therefore obvious.

It is reported that Mr. Corbin has made arrangements in the east by which his railroads are merged under the control of one company, with only one mortgage, and sufficient money in the treasury to undertake the work of constructing a road through the reservation and up into Boundary Creek district. As has been pointed out, his opportunity to secure and control the trade of this rich district now presents itself, and he is showing enough to seize it—if he can finance the money. If he does so he will give him a hearty welcome. The majority of the people in the district are not swayed by the sentimental bugaboo about diverting trade through wrong channels. Business exigencies recognize no international boundary line. If Mr. Corbin builds he is entitled to the trade, and he will secure it.

THE EGYPTIAN RELIC TRADE.

When the ancient Egyptians adopted the practice of embalming their dead and burying them with relics they had no idea that they were founding a lucrative industry for their degenerate descendants. The trade in mummies and scarabs and other antiquities has assumed large proportions in these modern days when so many of the well-to-do of Europe and America find their way to Egypt in winter. It is now so extensive an industry that it has become a positive nuisance, and the pleasure of the traveler in visiting the Pyramids, or the tombs of the kings, or any of the other wonderful Egyptian monuments of antiquity, is somewhat modified, if not altogether destroyed, by the importunities of a mixed crowd of Arabs, who keep thrusting a miscellaneous collection of relics into your face as you walk or ride along. The favorite offering is a scarab. For various reasons—especially because the marvellously rapid multiplication in Nile mud suggested spontaneous generation, and made them seem good emblems of creative power—scarabs or dung beetles of several species were venerated by the ancient Egyptians, were embalmed after death, and were painted and sculptured on monuments, and engraved stone—scarabs were frequently put beside the mummies in the sarcophagi. Sometimes they put a number of scarabs, often in the form of a necklace. The genuine scarabs are made of stone, curiously colored, or of metal with an inscription on the back to denote the person beside whom they were laid. If genuine antiquities, they may be of course very valuable, especially if they contain the "cartouches" (as the designation is called) of some royal personage. But if not genuine they are comparatively worthless, and it is not easy to tell the difference. Thousands of imitation scarabs are sold to confounding tourists every year; and of course, the latter are persuaded in their own minds that the relics are real, the pleasure conveyed will be exactly the same, and there is no more to be said. Many tourists give five or ten shillings for a scarab which is not worth as many pence; if it were genuine it would be worth at least as many pounds.

A JOKE ON THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor Jackson, of Iowa, for many years was the Hawkeye Secretary of State, and employed in his office quite a large clerical force. One afternoon a rather rusty ruralite wandered in, and Mr. Jackson immediately saw in the near corner an opportunity for fun, says the Chicago Times-Herald.

"Here you got a telephone?" stammered the caller.

"Certainly," replied Jackson. "There it is on the wall. Help yourself to it." Then, as the stranger slowly walked up to the telephone and began looking it over, Jackson passed the word among the clerks to watch the experiment of a lay in trying to use a telephone for the first time.

The visitor looked the instrument over carefully, as if trying to figure out how to use it. The entire office force was watching him with unceasing amusement. Finally he timidly took down the receiver, looked at it with evident curiosity, tapped it gently with his fingers, and then, giving a glance about the room, blew the dust off the receiver, and putting his lips close to it softly said, "Hello!"

That was too much for the clerks. The office burst into a roar of laughter, and Jackson promptly went to the assistance of the old man. "Hold on!" he cried. "Don't try to talk into that. That is the receiver, not the transmitter. Hang it up again; and then turn the little crank on the right, place the receiver to your ear and wait till central answers."

The visitor was looking at Jackson as curiously as one might regard an escaped lunatic. "Say," he drawled, "what's the matter with you anyway? I'm an expert sent over here by the Bell Telephone Company to find out what's the matter with this instrument."

And not a clerk dared to look up from his work for the next hour.

FLAWS IN CASTINGS.

To conceal a flaw in an iron casting is a much more serious matter in Canada, and might well be in the United States, than iron founders would be willing to believe. In a Canadian law suit lately, a jury gave a verdict for damages of £1,800 against the defendants for injury caused by the failure of a walking beam on the steamer "Sovereign," of the Ottawa Navigation Company. A broken section of the beam was produced in court, and it was shown that an iron nail had been driven into a hole in the casting, and its presence concealed by subsequent planing and painting over the surface. The flaw must have been a small one when an ordinary nail was sufficient to fill it, and the judgment seems somewhat harsh when we remember that the "drawers" of castings usually look upon the filling up of little mishaps as part of their vocation—whether or without the knowledge and assistance of their employers. It is difficult to say. Doubtless, the practice is severely winked at, but after such a decision as this, iron founders would do well to be as sparing as possible in the use of blue putty, type metal, "boman" glue, and other expedients for concealing defects.—R. R. Review.

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OCEAN EARTHQUAKES.

Landslides and Volcanoes Beneath the Ocean's Surface.

Earthquakes formed an important topic in the interesting lecture which Prof. John Milne delivered to the Royal Geographical Society last night, though he was dealing with the wider subject of the changes which go on beneath the sea. There was thus a melancholy apostrophe in his remarks, for each successive telegram from India brings worse and worse accounts of the recent seismic disturbance there. Large districts have suffered and lost severely about Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, but the devastation in Assam is now stated to be on a far greater scale, and it is probable that the worst is not yet known. But Prof. Milne, as we have said, was discussing a more comprehensive question—the movements that take place "in the silence of the central sea." We have long been aware that even here the earth is absolutely at rest. Tiny organisms fall, like a perpetual drizzle, on the ocean floor; earth dust, yet more minute, sinks gradually down through the water, but this once accumulated with extreme slowness. Besides this, the floor itself may be uplifted or depressed, but these movements also had been supposed to be very gradual—so much so that they could not be detected, could hardly be inferred directly from any observation made by man. Prof. Milne, however, shows that they are, occasionally, very significant hints of what is going on, and that now and then nature moves more abruptly than some of us suppose. Submarine cables indicate unexpected disturbances; now that the gutta percha is melted as if by heat; now the cable is broken, as though by a strain; now it appears to have been buried by a mud slip.

There are, it seems, two sets of causes which produce movements beneath the surface of the sea. The one is the slow foldings, fractures and crushings of the crust—causes on land which have produced mountain chains, and are auspiciously recorded on their rocks. The other is the effects of erosion and sedimentation. The removal of material from one place, as from a sea-worn coast, and the deposit of it in another, produce exactly the same result as the piling up of materials elsewhere would do—namely, unstable contours, which may ultimately cause movements of various kinds. In other words, there may be land-slips below the water just as much as there may be above it, and from not dissimilar causes. Both these kinds of influence probably affect larger areas. There is a third, but more localized, modifier of the sea bed—the submarine volcano. All three may produce earthquakes, the first especially. Both rocks may at last break under the strain; one or both parts of the divided mass may start forwards, as it were, with a jump; myriads of tons of rocks are set in motion, and a shudder is propagated through the earth's crust, which, when it originates beneath the ocean, may shatter cities on reaching the land, and may raise huge waves, they come sweeping along the coast, bringing death and destruction to the lowlands. The first jerk may not be the only one; again and again, if the crumbling process continues, new slips may occur along the line of fracture, and fresh shocks be propagated through the crust.

One special object of Prof. Milne's lecture was to point out the circumstances in which these disturbances are most likely to occur. An earthquake and movement of some kind stand in the relation of effect and cause. Sometimes this movement is of an explosive character, and the shock is directly connected with volcanic action, but—perhaps more often—the latter also stands rather in the relation of consequence to movements tending to wrinkle the earth's crust.

Prof. Milne, during his residence in Japan—a veritable land of earthquakes—took some pains to ascertain whether the shocks were started in the mountain region or beneath the sea, and found that, out of 419 shocks, less than one-sixth had originated inland, more than half beneath the ocean, and the rest near the coast, and even of these a good many had come from the sea. Besides this, he has observed that wherever the land descends rapidly beneath the surface of the water, whether from a coast line or into an ocean basin, there earthquakes are likely to originate, while gentle slopes are rarely the site of disturbance. Slipping of materials also occurs much more easily in the former case, so that here disturbances of all kinds become more probable. In the northern part of the Indian ocean, there is, we may remark, a rapid deepening of the seabed, and on either side much accumulation of material. Whether the recent earthquake has any connection with the "swath of no ground" cannot be known till more precise details have been received and compared, but Prof. Milne's remarks on the general question show that this is not impossible.—London Standard.

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Wheat, per ton.....	\$35 to \$37.50
Barley, per ton.....	\$28 to \$30
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Ryan, per ton.....	\$20.00
Ground feed, per ton.....	\$20 to \$30
Corn, whole.....	\$25 to \$28
Corn, cracked.....	\$26 to \$29
Oatmeal, per 10 pounds.....	45 to 50c
Roller oats, (Or. or N.W.).....	3c
Roller oats, (B. & K.) 7lb. sacks.....	30c
Potatoes, per lb.....	14c to 15c
New potatoes, per lb.....	3c
Cabbage.....	25c to 30c
Cauliflower, per head.....	10c to 12 1/2c
Hay, baled, per ton.....	\$15 to \$18
Straw, per bale.....	50c to 75c
Onions, per lb.....	3c to 4c
Bananas.....	25c to 35c
Lemons (California).....	25c to 35c
Apples, Tasmanian, per lb.....	8c
Oranges, St. Michaels (Cal) 20c to 40c.....	
Cherries, per lb.....	15c to 25c
Strawberries, per box.....	25c
Gooseberries, per lb.....	8c to 10c
Fish—salmon, per lb.....	10c to 12c
Halibut.....	10 to 12c
Fish—small.....	3c to 10c
Eggs, Island, fresh, per doz.....	20c to 25c
Eggs, Manitoba.....	15c
Butter, creamery, per lb.....	17c to 25c
Butter, Delta creamery, per lb.....	25c
Butter, fresh.....	20c to 25c
Cheese, Canadian.....	15c to 20c
Cheese, California.....	20c
Hams, American, per lb.....	16c to 18c
Hams, Canadian, per lb.....	15c to 18c
Bacon, American, per lb.....	15c to 18c
Bacon, rolled, per lb.....	12c to 15c
Bacon, long clear, per lb.....	12 1/2c
Bacon, Canadian, per lb.....	14c to 16c
Lard.....	12 1/2c to 15c
Sides beef, per lb.....	9c to 10c
Meats—beef, per pound.....	10c to 15c
Veal.....	8c to 15c
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